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ENGLISH LINGUISTICS
1500—1800

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Selected and Edited by

R. C. ALSTON

No. 222

THE SCOLAR PRESS LIMITED
MENSTON, ENGLAND
1970

JAN AMOS COMENIUS

ORBIS SENSUALIUM PICTUS

1659

Translated by Charles Hoole



A Scolar Press Facsimile

THE SCOLAR PRESS LIMITED
MENSTON, ENGLAND
1970

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NOTE

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Charles Hoole's translation of Comenius' *Orbis Pictus* proved to be one of the most significant, as well as popular, elementary school-books designed to teach Latin vocabulary. The pictorial method, pioneered by Comenius, was to influence numerous pedagogues throughout Europe during the seventeenth and early eighteenth century. In the words of John E. Sadler who edited a facsimile of the 1659 text (Oxford, 1968): "the *Orbis Sensualium Pictus* symbolizes in many ways the ideals which sustained Comenius throughout his troubled life", and represents an attempt to frame "a true anatomy of the universe". For full details regarding the history of the text and its subsequent printing-history the reader is referred to Sadler's edition (pp. 1–84).

In the British Museum copy (reproduced by Sadler) a number of the engraved plates are wrongly imposed: e.g. Nos. I, XVII, XLII, XLIV, LXVII, CXL. In the copy here reproduced only one plate (CXX) is incorrectly imposed. Furthermore, the impression made by the plates is frequently very uneven in the British Museum copy (e.g. Nos. LX, LXII, LXXX, LXXXI, LXXXVI) whereas the copy used here is remarkably consistent and clear. In the British Museum copy some of the plates incorrectly imposed have correct impressions tipped-in.

In addition to the two copies noted above, other copies have been located as follows: Mr. E. S. Oppenheimer (New York); Basel University; the Comenius Bucherei in Leipzig; and Prague University.

Reference: Wing C5523.



IOHAN - AMOS COMENIVS,
MORAVVS. Aº ÆTAT 50: 1642.
Cross sculpsit

Joh. Amos Commenii

ORBIS SENSUALIUM PICTUS.

Hoc est,

Omnium fundamentalium in Mundo Rerum, & in vitâ Actionum,

Pictura & Nomenclatura.

JOH. AMOS COMMENIUS's
Visible WORLD.

OR,

A *Picture* and *Nomenclature* of all the chief Things that are in the world; and of Mens Employments therein.

A Work newly written by the Author in Latine, and High-Dutch (being one of his last *Essays*, and the most suitable to Childrens capacities of any that he hath hitherto made) & translated into English,

---

By CHARLES HOOLE, Teacher of a Private Grammar-School in *Lothbury*, LONDON.

For the use of young Latine-Scholars.

Nihil est in intellectu, quod non prius fuit in sensu. Arist.

LONDON,
printed for *J. Kirton*, at the *Kings-Arms*, in Saint *Paules* Church-yard, 1659.

2 *Gen.* 19, 20.

The Lord God brought unto *Adam* every Beaſt of the Field, and every Fowl of the air, to ſee what he would call them. And *Adam* gave names to all Cattell, and to the Fowl of the air, and to every beaſt of the Field.

2 Gen. 19, 20.

Adduxit Dominus Deus ad Adam *cunctas animantes terræ, & univerſa volatilia cæli, ut videret quomodo vocaret illa. Appellavitque* Adam *nominibus ſuis cuncta animantia, & univerſa volatilia cæli, & omnes beſtias agri.*

DR. D. WILLIAMS'S LIBRARY
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THE Authors *PREFACE* TO THE READER.

INſtruction is the means to expell Rudeneſs; with which young Wits ought to be wel-furbiſhed in Schools: But ſo, as that the Teaching be 1. *True*, 2. *Full*, 3. *Clear*, and 4. *Solid*.

1. It will be *true*, if nothing be taught but ſuch as are beneficial to ones life; leſt there be a cauſe of complaining afterwards. We know not neceſſary things, becauſe we have not learned things neceſſary.

2. It will be *full*, if the mind be poliſhed for Wiſdom, the Tongue for Eloquence, and the Hands for a neat way of Living. This will be that *Grace* of ones life, *to be wiſe*, *to act*, *to ſpeak*.

3. 4. It will be *clear*, & by that firm and *ſolid*, if whatever is taught and learned, be not obſcure, or confuſed, but apparent, diſtinct, and articulate, as the fingers on the hands.

The ground of this buſineſs is that *ſenſual ob-*

jects be rightly presented to the senses, for fear they may not be received. I say, and say it again aloud, that this last is the foundation of all the rest: because *we can neither act nor speak wisely, unlesse we first rightly understand all the things which are to be done, and whereof, we are to speak. Now there is nothing in the understanding which was not before in the sense. And therefore to exercise the senses well about the right perceiving the differences of things, will be to lay the grounds for all wisdom, and all wise discourse, and all discreet actions in ones course of life.* Which, because it is commonly neglected in Schooles, and the things that are to be learned are offered to Scholars, without being understood, or being rightly presented to the senses, it cometh to pass, that the work of teaching and learning goeth heavtily onward, and affordeth little benefit.

See here then a new help for Schooles, *A Picture and Nomenclature of all the chief things in the World, and of mens Actions in their way of living!* Which, that you, good Masters, may not be loth to run over with your Scholars, I will tell you in short, what good you may expect from it.

It is *a little Book*, as you see, of no great bulk, yet a brief of the whole world, and a whole language: *full of Pictures, Nomenclatures, and Descriptions of things.*

I. *The Pictures* are the Representations of all visible things, (to which also things invisible are reduced after their fashion) of the whole world. And that in that very order of things, in which they

they are deſcribed in the *Ianua Latinæ Linguæ* and with that fulneſs, that nothing very neceſſary or of great concernment is omitted.

II. *The Nomenclatures* are the Inſcriptions, or Titles ſet every one over their own Pictures, expreſſing the whole thing by its own general Term.

III. *The Deſcriptions* are the Explications of the Parts of the Picture, ſo expreſſed by their own proper terms, as that ſame Figure which is added to every piece of the Picture, and the term of it, alwayes ſheweth what things belongeth one to another.

Which ſuch Book, and in ſuch a dreſs may (I hope) ſerve,

I. *To entice witty Children to it*, that they may not conceit a torment to be in the School, but dainty-fare. For it is apparent, that Children (even from their Infancy almoſt) are delighted with Pictures, and willingly pleaſe their eyes with theſe ſights, And it will be very well worth the pains to have once brought it to paſs, that ſcarcrows may be taken away out of wiſdomes Gardens.

II. This ſame little Book will ſerve *to ſtir up the Attention, which is to be faſtened upon things, and ever to be ſharpened more and more*; which is alſo a great matter. For the ſenſes (being the main guides of Child-hood, becauſe therein the Mind doth not as yet raiſe up it ſelf to an abſtracted contemplation of things) evermore ſeek their own objects, and if they be away, they grow dull, and

wry themſelves hither and thither, out of a wearineſs of themſelves: but when their objects are preſent, they grow merry, wax lively, and willingly ſuffer themſelves to be faſtened upon them, till the thing be ſufficiently diſcerned. This Book then will do a good piece of ſervice in taking (eſpecially flickering) Wits, and preparing them for deeper ſtudies.

III. Whence a third good will follow; that *Children being won hereunto, and drawn over with this way of heeding, may be furniſhed with the knowledge of the Prime things that are in the world, by ſport, and merry paſtime.* In a word, this Book will ſerve for the more pleaſing uſing of *the Veſtibulum, and Ianua Linguarum*, for which end it was even at the firſt chiefly intended. Yet if it like any that it be bound up in their native tongues. alſo, it promiſeth three other good things of it ſelf.

I. Firſt *it will afford a Deviſe for learning to read, more eaſily than hitherto*; eſpecially having *a Symbolical Alphabet* ſet before it, to wit, the Characters of the ſeveral Letters, with the Image of that creature, whoſe voyce that letter goeth about to imitate, pictured by it. For the yong A b c Scholar will eaſily remember the force of every Character by the very looking upon the Creature, till the imagination being ſtrengthened by uſe can readily afford all things. And then, having looked over *a Table of the chief Syllables* alſo (which yet was not thought neceſſary to be added to this Book) he may proceed to the viewing of the Pictures, and the Inſcriptions ſet over them

them. Where again the very looking upon the thing Pictured, ſuggeſting the name of the thing, will tell him how the Title of the Picture is to be read. And thus the whole Book being gone over by the bare Titles of the Pictures, Reading cannot but be learned; and indeed too, which thing is to be noted, *without uſing any ordinary tedious ſpelling, that moſt troubleſome torture of wits*, which may wholly be avoyded by this Method. For the often reading over the Book, by thoſe larger Deſcriptions of things, and which are ſet after the Pictures, will be able perfectly to beget a habit of reading.

II. The ſame Book *being uſed in Engliſh in Engliſh Schooles will ſerve for the perfect learning of the whole Engliſh tongue, and that from the bottome*; becauſe by the aforeſaid Deſcriptions of things, the words and Phraſes of the whole language are found ſet orderly in their own places. And a ſhort Engliſh Grammar might be added at the end, clearly reſolving the Speech already underſtood into its parts, ſhewing the declining of the ſeveral words, and reducing thoſe that are joyned together undercertain Rules.

III. Thence a new benefit cometh, that *that very Engliſh tranſlation, may ſerve for the more ready and pleaſant learning of the Latine tongue*: as one may ſee in this Edition, the whole Book being ſo tranſlated, that every where one word anſwereth to the word over againſt it, and the Book is in all things the ſame, only in two idiomes, as a man clad in a double garment. And there might be alſo

ſo ſome Obſervations and Advertiſements added in the end, touching thoſe things only, wherein the Uſe of the Latine tongue differeth from the Engliſh. For, where there is no difference, there needeth no advertiſement to be given. But, becauſe *the firſt tasks of Learners ought to be little, and ſingle*, we have filled this firſt Book of training one up to ſee a thing of himſelf with nothing but rudiments, that is, with the chief of things and words, or with the grounds of the whole world, and the whole language, and of all our Underſtanding about things. If a more perfect deſcription of things, and a fuller knowledge of a language, and a clearer light of the underſtanding be ſought after (as they ought to be) they are to be found ſome where eſe, whither there will now be an eaſie paſſage by this our *little Encyclopadia* of things ſubject to the ſenſes. Something remaineth to be ſaid, touching the more cheerful uſe of this Book.

I. Let it be given to children into their hands to delight themſelves withall as they pleaſe, with the ſight of the Pictures, and making them as familiar to themſelves as may be, and that even at home, before they be put to School.

II. Then let them be examined ever and anon (eſpecially now in the School) what this thing or that thing is, and is called, ſo that they may ſee nothing, which they know not how to name, and that they can name nothing, which they cannot ſhew.

III. And let the things named them be ſhewed, not

not only in the Picture, but *also* in themselves; for example, the parts of the Body, Clothes, Books, the House, Utensils, *&c.*

IV. Let them be suffered also to imitate the Pictures by hand, if they will, nay rather, let them be encouraged, that they may be willing: first, thus to quicken the attention also towards the things; and to observe the proportion of the parts one towards another; and lastly, to practise the nimbleness of the hand, which is good for many things.

V. If any things here mentioned, cannot be presented to the eye, it will be to no purpose at all, to offer them by themselves to the Scholars, as, colours, reliſhes, &c. which cannot here be pictured out with ink. For which reason it were to be wished, that things rare and not easie to be met withall at home, might be kept ready in every great School, that they may be shewed also, as often as any words are to be made of them, to the Scholars.

Thus at the last this School would indeed become a School of things obvious to the senses, and an Entrance to the School Intellectual. But enough: let us come to the thing it self.

The

The Tranſlator to all judicious, and induſtrious School-Maſters.

Gentlemen,

THere are few of you (I think) but have ſeen, and with great willingneſs made uſe of, (or at leſt peruſed,) many of *the Books of* this wel-deſerving Author *Mr. Iohn Commenius*; which, for their profitableneſs to the ſpeedy attainment of a Language, have been Tranſlated in ſeveral Countries out of Latine into their own native tongues.

Now the general verdict (after trial made) that hath paſſed, touching thoſe formerly extant, is this, that, they *are indeed of ſingular uſe, and very advantageous to thoſe of more diſcretion, (eſpecially to ſuch, as have already got a ſmattering in Latine) to help their memories to retain what they have ſcatteringly gotten here and there, and to furniſh them with many words, which (perhaps) they had not formerly read, or ſo well obſerved; but to yong Children* (whom we have chiefly to inſtruct) as thoſe that are ignorant altogether of moſt things, and words, *they prove rather a more toyl and burden, than a delight, and furtherance.*

For *to pack up many words in memory, of things not conceived in the mind, is to fill the head with empty imaginations, and to make the learner more to admire their multitude, and variety* (and thereby to become diſcouraged;) *then to care to treaſure them*

up,

in hopes to gain more knowledge of what they mean.

He hath therefore in ſome of his later works ſeemed to move retrograde, and ſtriven to come neerer to the reach of tender wits; and in this preſent Book, he hath (according to my judgement,) deſcended to the very Bottom of what is to be taught, and proceeded (as Nature it ſelf doth) in an orderly way; firſt to exerciſe the Senſes well, by preſenting their objects to them, and then to faſten upon the Intellect by impreſſing the firſt notions of things upon it, and linking them one to another by a rational diſcourſe. Whereas indeed, We generally miſſing this way, do teach children, as we do Parrats, to ſpeak they know not what, nay, which is worſe, we, *taking the Way of teaching little ones by Grammar only at the firſt, do puſle their imaginations with abſtractive terms and ſecundary intentions, which, till they be ſomewhat acquainted with things, and the words belonging to them, in the language which they learn, they cannot apprehend what they mean.* And this I gueſs to be the reaſon, why many greater perſons do reſolve ſometimes, not to put a Child to School, till he be at leſt eleven, or twelve years of age, preſuming that he having then taken notice of moſt things, will ſooner get the knowledge of the words which are applyed to them in any language. But the groſs miſdemeanour of ſuch children for the moſt part, have taught many Parents to be haſty enough to ſend their own to School, if not that they may learn, yet (at leſt) that they may be kept out of harms

harms way; and yet if they do not profit, for the time they have been at School, (no reſpect at all, being had of their years,) the Maſter ſhall be ſure enough to bear the blame.

So that a School-maſter had need to bend his wits to come within the compaſs of a Childes capacity of ſix or ſeven years of age (ſeeing we have now ſuch commonly brought to our Grammar-Schooles to learn the Latine Tongue)and to make that they may learn with as much delight and willingneſs, as himſelf would teach with dexterity, and eaſe. And at preſent I know no better Help to forward his yong Scholars than this little Book, which was for this purpoſe contrived by the Author in the German and Latine Tongues.

What profitable uſe may be made thereof, reſpecting chiefly that his own Countrey and Language,he himſelf hath told you in his Preface; but what uſe we may here make of it in our Grammar-Schooles, as it is now tranſlated into Engliſh, I ſhall partly declare: leaving all other men (according to my wont) to their own diſcretion, and liberty, to uſe it, or refuſe it, as they pleaſe. So ſoon then as a Child can read Engliſh perfectly, and is brought us to School to learn Latine, I would have him together with his Accidence to be provided of this book,in which he may at leaſt once a day (beſides his Accidence) be thus exerciſed.

I. Let him *look over the Pictures with their general Titles* or Inſcriptions, till he be able to turn readily to any one of them, and to tell its name either in Engliſh, or Latine. By this means he ſhall have the

Method

Method of the Book in his head; and be easily furnished with the knowledge of most things; and instructed how to call them, when at any time he meeteth with them elsewhere in their real forms.

II. Let him *read the Description at large*, first in English, and afterwards in Latine, till he can readily read, and distinctly pronounce the words in both Languages, ever minding how they are spelled. And withall, let him take notice of the Figures inserted, and to what part of the Picture they direct by their like, till he be well able to find out every particular thing of himself, and to name it on a suddain, either in English, or Latine. Thus, he shall not only gain the most primitive words, but be understandingly grounded in *Orthography*, which is a thing *too generally neglected* by us; partly because our English-Schools think that Children should learn it at the Latine, and our Latine-Schooles suppose they have already learn'd it at the English; partly, because our Common-Grammar is too much defective in this Part, & Scholars so little exercised therein, that they pass from Schooles to the Universities, and return from thence (some of them) more unable to write true English, than either Latine, or Greek. Not to speak of our ordinary Trades-men, many of whom write such false English, that none but themselves can interpret what they scribble, in their Bills, and Shop-Books.

III. Then let him *get the Tiles and Descriptions by heart*, which he will more easily do by reason of those impressions which the viewing of the

Picture

Pictures hath already made in his memory. And now let him alſo *learn*, 1. *To conſtrue*, or give the words one be one, as they anſwer one another in Latine and Engliſh. 2. *To parſe*, according to the Rules (which I preſume by this time) he hath learn'd in the firſt part of the Accidence; where I would have him, *tell what Part of Speech any word is, and then what Accidents belong to it*; but eſpecially to *decline the Nouns, and Conjugate the Verbs* according to the Examples in his Rudiments; and this doing will enable him to know the end and uſe of his Accidence. As for *the Rules of Genders of Nounes, and the Præterperfect-senſes and Supines of Verbs, or thoſe of Concordance and Conſtruction in the* latter part of the Accidence, *I would not have a child much troubled with them, till* by the help of this Book *he can perfectly practiſe* ſo much of *Etymologie*, as concerns the firſt Part of his Accidence only. For that, and this Book together being thorowly learn'd by at leſt thrice going them over, will much prepare Children to go cheerfully forward in their Grammar, and School-Authors, eſpecially, if whil'ſt they are imployed herein they be taught alſo to write a fair, and legible hand.

There is one thing to be given notice of, which I wiſh could have been remedied in this Tranſlation; that the Book being writ in high-Dutch, doth expreſs many things in reference to that Countrey and Speech, which cannot without alteration of ſome Pictures, as well as words, be expreſſed in ours: for *the Symbolical Alphabet* is fitted

fitted for German Children rather than for ours. And whereas the words of that Language go orderly one for one with the Latine, our Engliſh propriety of Speech will not admit the like. Therefore it will behoove thoſe Maſters, that intend to make uſe of this Book, to conſtrue it *verbatim* to their young Scholars, who will quickly learn to do it of themſelves, after they be once acquainted with the firſt words of Nounes, and Verbs, and their manner of variation.

Such a work as this, I obſerve to have been formerly much *deſired* by ſome experienced Teachers, and I my ſelf had ſome years ſince (whil'ſt my own Child lived) begun the like, (having found it moſt agreeable to the beſt witted *Children*, who *are moſt taken up with Pictures from their Infancy, becauſe by them the knowledge of things, which they ſeem to repreſent* (and whereof Children are as yet ignorant) *are moſt eaſily conveyed to their Underſtanding,*) but for as much as the work is now done, (though in ſomethings not ſo completely, as it were to be wiſhed) I rejoyce in the uſe of it, and deſiſt in my own undertakings, for the preſent. And becauſe *any good thing is the better, being the more communicated*; I have herein imitated a Child, who is forward to impart to others, what himſelf hath well liked. You then that have the care of little Children, do not too much trouble their thoughts, and clog their memories with bare Grammar Rudiments, which to them are harſh in getting, and fluid in retaining; (becauſe indeed to them they ſignifie nothing, but

a more ſwimming notion of a general term, which they know not what it meaneth, till they comprehend alſo particulars, but by this or the like Subſidiarie, inform them, firſt with ſome knowledge of things, and words wherewith to expreſs them, and then their Rules of ſpeaking will be better underſtood, and more firmly kept in mind. Elſe, how ſhould a Child conceive, what a Rule meaneth, when he neither knoweth what the Latine word importeth, nor what manner of thing it is wch is ſignified to him in his own native Language, which is given him thereby to underſtand the Rule? For Rules, conſiſting of generalities, are delivered (as I may ſay) at a third hand, preſuming firſt the things, and then the words to be already apprehended, touching which they are made. I might indeed enlarge upon this Subject, it being *the very Baſis of our Profeſſion, to ſearch into the way of Childrens taking hold by little and little of what we teach them*, that ſo we may apply our ſelves to their reach, but I leave the obſervation hereof to your own daily exerciſe, and experience got thereby,

And I pray God, the fountain and giver of all wiſdom, that hath beſtowed upon us this gift of Teaching, ſo to inſpire and direct us by his grace, that we may train up Children in his Fear, and in the knowledge of his Son Jeſus Chriſt our Lord; and then no doubt our teaching and their learning of other things ſubordinate to theſe, will by the aſſiſtance of his bleſſed Spirit, make them able and willing to do him faithful Service both in Church

and

and Common-wealth, as long as they live here, that ſo they may be eternally bleſſed with him hereafter. This, I beſeech you, beg for me and mine, as I ſhall daily do for you and yours, at the throne of Gods heavenly grace, and remain while I live

Ready to ſerve you, as I truly love and honour you, and labour willingly in the ſame Profeſſion with you,

CHARLES HOOLE.

From my School, in *Lothbury*, London, *Ian.*25. 1658.

N B. *Thoſe Heads or Deſcriptions which concern things beyond the preſent apprehenſion of Childrens wits, as, thoſe of Geography, Aſtronomy, or the like, I would have omitted, till the reſt be learned, and a Child be* better able to underſtand them.

The Judgement of Mr. Hezekiah Wood-Ward, *ſometimes an* eminent Schoolmaſter in LONDON, *touching a Work of this Nature, in his* Gate to Sciences, *Chap.* 2.

CErtainly *the uſe of Images, or Repreſentations is great*: If we could make our words as legible to Children as Pictures are, their information there from would be quickened and ſurer. But ſo we cannot do, though we muſt do what we can. *And if we had Books, wherein are the Pictures of all Creatures, Herbs, Beaſts, Fiſh, Fowles, they would ſtand us in great ſtead.* For *Pictures are the moſt intelligible Books, that Children can look upon. They come cloſeſt to nature*; nay, *ſaith* Scaliger, *Art exceeds her.*

A Particular Advertiſement.

WHereas divers Gentlemen of good quality, have been very earneſt heretofore with *Charles Hoole* as well to Table as teach their Children; This is to give notice to all, but eſpecially thoſe of his acquaintance, that he is now fitted of an Houſe and all things anſwerable to their meet accommodation, and will be diligent himſelf, and maintain an able Uſher alſo in his Houſe to attend their Teaching, and his Wife and her Servants ready to ſee to their wholſome dyet, and cleanly ordering, upon a Rate anſwerable to ſo great a Charge and Pains, as are thereunto *required*. At the North-Eaſt Corner of the New-Buildings in the Token-houſe Garden in *Lothbury London*. Nere the *Royal Exchange*.

There is now in the Preſs, a third Edition Corrected and Inlarged. Of the eaſie Entrance to the Latine Tongue. Written by Mr. *Charles Hoole*, containing.

1. The Rudiments of Grammer, with the Examination of the Accidence.
2. A Vocabulary of common-words, Engliſh and Latine.
3. Sundry and ſhort Examples, applyable to the Rules of Concordance, and Conſtruction.
4. Collections out of the loweſt School Authours.
5. More Elegant Expreſſions for Children.
6. The firſt Principles of Chriſtianity, Which may be had bound altogether, or ſeverally as directed in the Preface.

Faults, that have eſcaped the Preſs, which I deſire the Maſter to correct with his Pen, before he deliver the Book to his young Scholar to uſe; are theſe:

Breaketh	For	breatheth.	
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ORBIS SENSUALIUM PICTUS.

A
WORLD of THINGS
Obvious to the Senses
drawn in PICTURES.

I.

Invitation.

Invitatio.



The Maſter, and the Boy.

Magiſter & Puer.

M. COme Boy! learn to be wiſe.

P. What doth this mean, to be wiſe?

M. To underſtand rightly, to do rightly, and to ſpeak out rightly, all that are neceſſary.

P. Who will teach me this?

M. I, by Gods help.

P. How?

M. VEni, Puer! diſce Sapere.

P. Quid hoc eſt, *Sapere?*

M. Omnia, quæ *neceſſaria*, rectè *intelligere*, rectè *agere*, rectè *eloqui*.

P. Quis me hoc docebit?

M. Ego, cum DEO.

P. Quomodo?

M. I

M. I will guide thee thorow all,
I will shew thée all.
I will name thée all.

M. Ducam te, per omnia,
Ostendam tibi omnia.
Nominabo tibi omnia.

P. Séé, here I am; lead mée in the name of God.

P. En adsum; duc me, in nomine DEI.

M. Before all things, thou oughtest to learn the plain sounds, of which mans speech consisteth; which living Creatures know how to make, and thy tongue knoweth how to imitate, and thy hand can picture out.

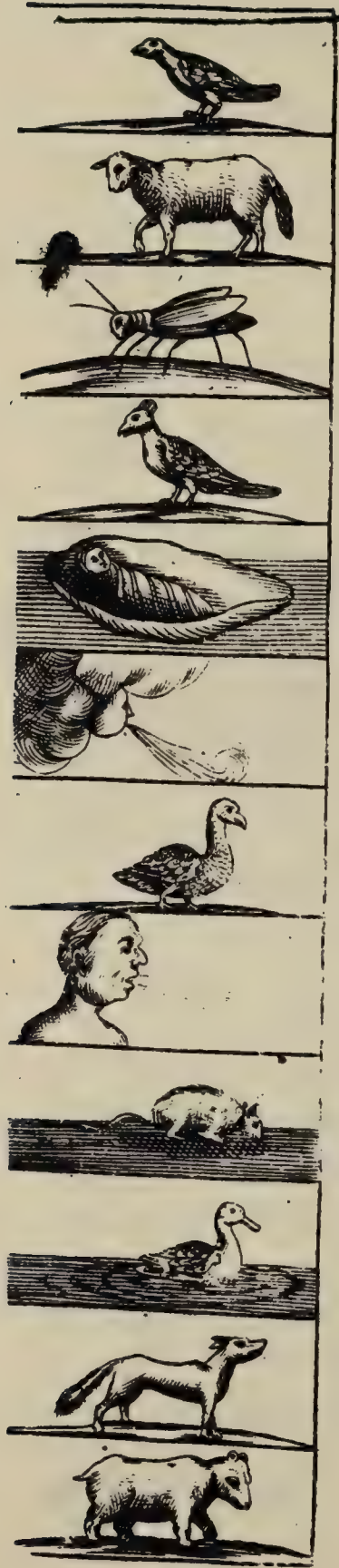
M. Ante omnia, debes discere simplices *Sonos*, ex quibus constat *Sermo* humanus; quos, *Animalia* sciunt *formare*, & tua *Lingua* scit *imitari*, & tua *Manus* potest *pingere*.

Afterwards wée will go into the world, and we will view all things.

Postea ibimus in *Mundum*, & spectabimus omnia.

Hear thou hast a lively & vocal Alphabet.

Alphabetum vivum & vocale habes hîc.



Cornix cornicatur. *á á* A a
The Crow cryeth.

Agnus balat. *bé é é* B b
The Lamb blaiteth.

Cicáda ſtridet. *ci ci* C c
The graſhopper chirpeth.

Upupa dicit. *dú du* D d
The Whooppoo ſaith.

Infans éjulat. *é é é* E e
The Infant cryeth.

Ventus flat. *fi fi* F f
The wind bloweth.

Anſer gingrit *ga ga* G g
The Gaſe gaggleth,

Os halat. *háh háh* H h
The mouth breaketh out.

Mus mintrit. *i i i* I i
The Mouſe chirpeth.

Anas tetrinnit. *kha kha* K k
The Duck quacketh.

Lupus úlulat. *lu ulu* L l
The Wolf howleth.

Urſus múrmurat. *mum mum* M m
The Bear grumbleth.



Felis clamat. *nau nau* N n
The Cat cryeth.

Auriga clamat. *o o o* O o
The Carter cryeth.

Pullus pipit. *pi pi* P p
The Chicken pépeth.

Cúculus cúculat. *kuk ku* Q q
The Cuckow ſingeth cuckow.

Canis ringitur. *err* R r
The Dog grinneth.

Serpens ſibilat. *ſi* S s
The Serpent hiſſeth.

Graculus clamat. *tac tac* T t
The jay cryeth.

Bubo ululat. *ú ú* U u
The Owl hooteth.

Lepus vagit. *vá* W w
The Hare ſquealeth.

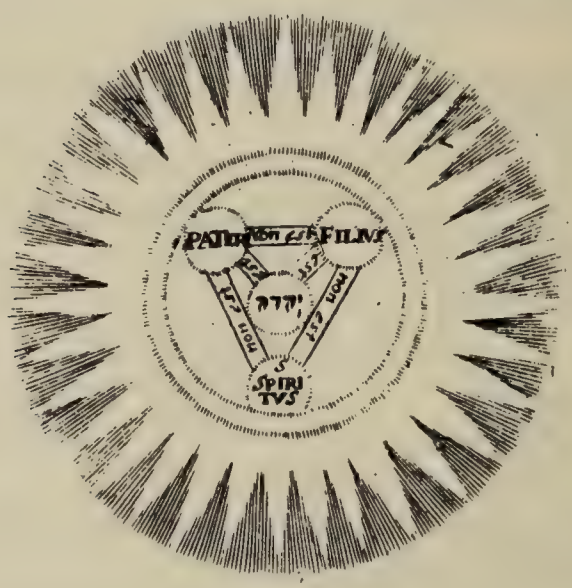
Rana coaxat. *coax* X x
The Frog croaketh.

Aſinus rudit *y y y* Y y
The Aſſe brayeth.

Tabanus dicit. *ds ds* Z z
The Bréze or Horſe-flie ſaith.

II.

God. *Deus.*



2

GOD is of himself, from everlasting to everlasting,

A most perfect and a most blessed Being.

In his Essence Spiritual, and one.

In his Personality, Three.

In his will,

DEUS est ex seipso, ab æterno in æternum,

Ens perfectissimum & beatissimum

Essentiâ Spiritualis & Unus.

Hypostasi, Trinus.

Voluntate,

The

Holy,
Just,
Merciful,
and true.
In his power,
very great:
In his goodness,
very good.
In his wisdom,
unmeasurable.
A light
inaccessible;
and yet all
in all:
Every where,
and no where:

The chiefest Good,
and the onely unex-
hausted fountain of all
good things:

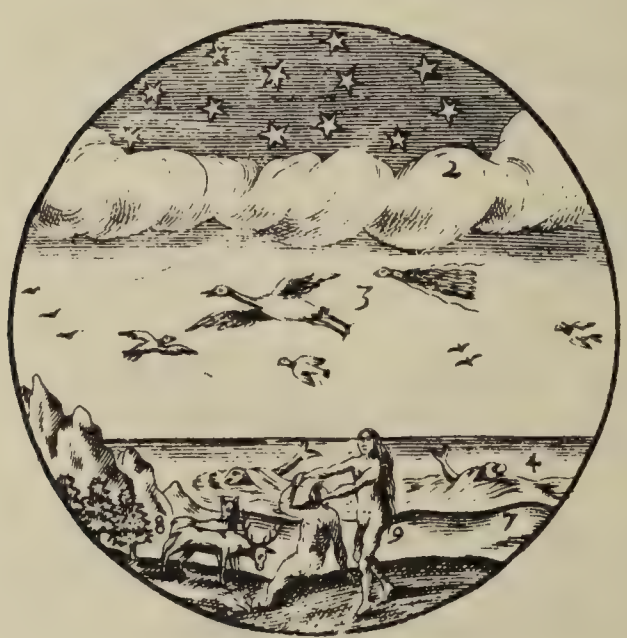
As the creator,
so the Governor,
and preserver of all
things, which
we call the
world.

Sanctus,
Justus,
Clemens,
verax,
Potentiâ,
Maximus.
Bonitate,
Optimus.
Sapientiâ,
immensus:
Lux
inaccessa;
& tamen
Omnia in omnibus:
Ubique,
& nullibi:

Summum *bonum*,
& bonorum omnium
Fons
solus,
& inexhaustus.
Omninm Rerum
quas vocamus
mundum,
ut *Creator*,
ita *Gubernator*
& *Conservator*.

III.

Mundus.



3

The World.

Cœlum

The Heaven 1.
hath fire,
and Stars.

The Clouds 2.
hang
in the air.
Birds 3.
fly
under the Clouds.
Fishes 4.
swim
in the water.
The earth
hath Hills 5.
Woods 6.
Fields 7.
Beasts 8.
And Men 9.

Thus,
the greatest
bodies
of the World,
the four Elements,
are full of their own
Inhabitants.

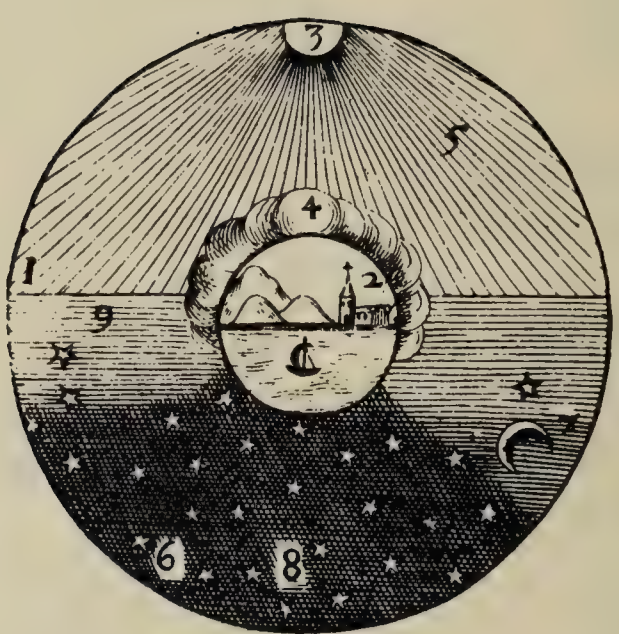
Cœlum 1.
habet *Ignem*,
& *Stellas*.

Nubes 2.
pendent
in *Aëre*.
Aves 3.
volant
sub Nubibus.
Pisces 4.
natant
in *Aquâ*.
Terra
habet *Montes*, 5.
Sylvas, 6.
Campos, 7.
Animalia, 8.
Homines, 9.

Ita,
sunt plena
Habitatoribus suis,
quatuor *Elementa*,
Mundi
maxima
Corpora.

IV.

Cælum.



4

The Heaven.

The Heaven 1.
is wheeled about,
and encompasseth
the Earth 2.
standing in
the middle.
The Sun 3.
whereſoever it is
ſhineth perpetually,
howſoever dark
Clouds 4.
may take it from us;
and by its rayes 5.
it cauſeth light,
and the light, Day.
On the other ſide
over againſt it is
Darkneſs 6.
and thence Night.
In the Night,
ſhineth the Moon 7.
and the Stars 8.
gliſter, and twinckle.

In the Evening 9.
is Twilight,
In the Morning, 10.
the breaking, and
dawning of the Day,

Cœlum 1.
rotatur,
& ambit
Terram 2.
ſtantem in medio.

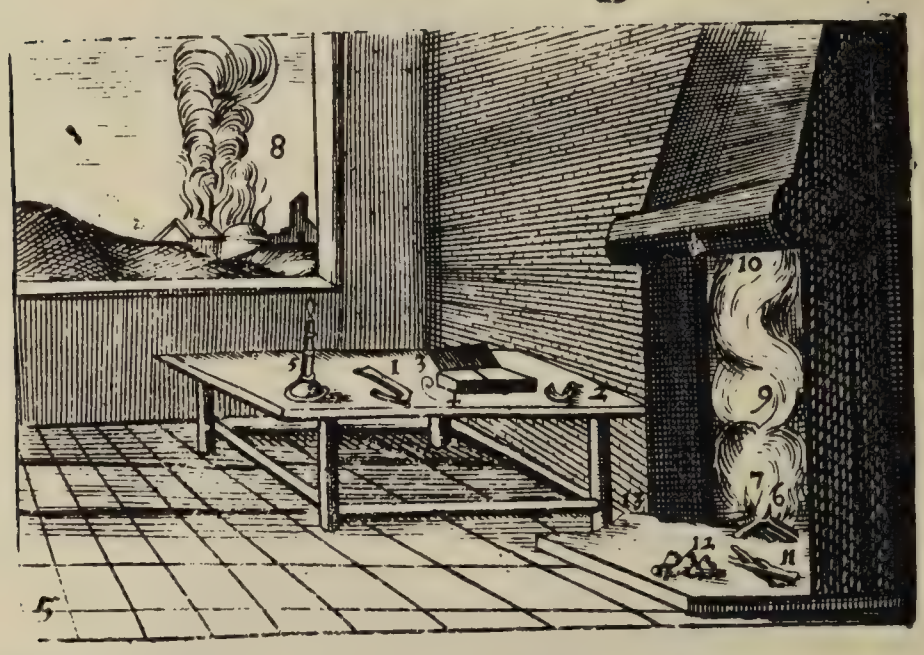
Sol 3.
ubi ubi eſt,
fulget perpetuò,
ut ut
Nubila 4.
eum à nobis eripiant;
facitque ſuis *Radiis* 5.
Lucem;
Lux *Diem*.
Ex oppoſito,
ſunt *Tenebræ* 6.
inde *Nox*.

Nocte,
ſplendet *Luna*, 7.
& *Stellæ* 8.
micant, ſcintillant.

Veſperi 9.
eſt *Crepuſculum*:
Manè *Aurora* 10.
& *Diluculum*.

V.

Fire. *Ignis.*



The Fire
bloweth, burneth, and
conſumeth to aſhes.
A ſpark of it ſtruck
out of a Flint 1
(or Fierſtone) 2.
by means of a Steel 1.
and taken by tinder in
a tinder-box 3.
lighteth a match 4.
and after that
a Candle 5,
or a Stick, 6.
and cauſeth
a flame 7.

Ignis
ardet, urit,
cremat.
Ejus *Scintilla*,
ope *Chalybis* 1.
è *Silice* (*Pyrite*) 2.
eliſa,
& in *Suſcitabulo* 3.
à *Fomite* excepta,
Sulphuratum 4.

& inde *Candelam* 5
vel *Lignum* 6.
accendit,
& *Flammam* 7. excitat

or

blaze, 8.
which
catcheth hold
of the houſes.
Smoak, 9.
aſcendeth there from
which
cleaving to the
Chimney 10.
burneth into ſoot.

Of a Fire-brand,
(or burning ſtick,)
is made a
Brand 11.
(or quenched
ſtick)
Of a hot Coal
(red-hot piece
of a fire-brand)
is made a Coal 12.
(or a dead
cinder.)
That,
which remaineth,
is at laſt
Aſhes 13.
and Embers
(or hot Aſhes.)

vel *Incendium* 8.
quod
ædificia
corripit.
Fumus 9.
inde aſcendit,
qui,
adhærens
Camino, 10.
abit in *Faliginem*.

Ex *Terre*,
(ligno
ardente,)
fit *Titio* 11.
(lignum
extinctum)
Ex *Prunâ*,
(candente
torris particulâ)
fit *Carbo* 12.
(*particulâ*
mortua.)
Tandem,
quod
remanet,
eſt *Cinis* 13.
& *Favillæ*
(cinis ardens.)

The

VI.

Aër



The Air.

A cool Air 1
breatheth gently.
The wind 2
bloweth ſtrongly.
A Storm 3.
throweth down Trées.
A whirl-wind 4.
turneth it ſelf in a
round compaſs.
A wind under
ground 5.
cauſeth an Earthquake.
An Earthquake, cauſ-
eth gapings of the
Earth, (and falls of
Houſes.) 6.

Aura 1.
ſpirat leniter.
Ventus 2.
flat validé.
Procella 3.
ſternit arbores.
Turbo 4.
ſe agit in gyrum.

Ventus
ſubterraneus 5.
excitat
Terræ-motum;
Terræ-motus
facit
Labes (ruinas.) 6.

VII. Aqua.

VII.

Aqua.



The Water.

The

The water
ſpringeth
out of a fountain, 1.
flowеth downwards in
a brook, 2.
runneth
in a beck, 3.
ſtandeth
in a pond, 4.
glideth
in the ſtream, 5.
is whirled about in a
whirl-pit 6.
and cauſeth
Fens 7.

The River
hath
Bauks 8.

The Sea
maketh
ſhores 9.
Bayes, 10.
Capes 11.
Iſlands 12.
Almoſt Iſlands 13.
Necks of Land 14.
Straights, 15.
and hath in it
Rocks. 16.

Aqua
ſcatet
è *Fonte*, 1.
deſluit
in *Torrente*, 2.
manat
in *Rivo*, 3.
ſtat
in *Stagno*, 4.
fluit
in *Flumine*, 5.
gyratur
in *Vortice*, 6.
facit
Paludes, 7.

Flumen
havet
Ripas. 8.

Mare
facit
Littora, 9.
Sinus, 10.
Promontoria, 11.
Inſulas, 12.
Peninſulas, 13.
Iſthmos, 14.
Freta, 15.
& habet
Scopulos, 16.

VIII.

The Clouds. *Nubes.*



A vapour 1.
aſcendeth from the
water.

From it
a Cloud 2.
is made, and
a white Miſt 3.
neer the
Earth.

Rain 4
and a ſmall ſhower
diſtilleth out of a
Cloud,
drop by drop:

Ex *aqua*
aſcendit
Vapor. 1.

Inde fit
Nubes 2.
& propè terram
Nebula. 3.

E *Nube*
guttatim ſtillat
Pluvia 4
& *Imber.*

Which

Which
being frozen,
is Hail ; 5.
half-frozen,
is ſnow ; 6.
being warm
is Mel-dew.

In a Rainy Cloud,
ſet over againſt the
Sun, the Rain-bow 7.
appeareth.

A drop
falling into the
water, maketh
a Bubble. 8
many Bubbles
make
froth. 9.

Frozen water,
is called Ice, 10.
Dew congealed,
a white Froſt.

Thunder
is made of a brimſtone-
like vapour,
which
breaking out of a cloud
with lightning, 11.
thundereth and ſtrik-
eth with lightening.

Quæ,
gelata,
Grando ; 5.
ſemigelata,
Nix ; 6.
calefacta,
Rubigo eſt.

In nube pluvioſâ,
Soli oppoſitâ,
apparet
Iris. 7.

Gutta,
incidens in aquam,
facit
Bullam ; 8.
multæ Bullæ
faciunt
Spumam. 9.

Aqua congelata
Glacies ; 10.
Ros congelatus,
Pruina, dicitur.

Ex
vapore ſulphureo
fit *Tonitru*,
quod,
erumpens è nube
cum *Fulgure*, 11.
tonat
& fulminat.

IX.

Terra.



The Earth.

In

In the Earth are	In *Terrâ* sunt
high Mountains 1.	*Montes* 1. alti,
Deep Valleys, 2.	*Valles* 2. profundæ,
Hills Rising, 3.	*Colles* 3. elevati,
Hollow Caves, 4.	*Speluncæ* 4. cavæ,
Plain Fields, 5.	*Campi* 5. plani,
Shady Woods, 6.	*Sylvæ* 6. opacæ.

X.

Terræ-Fœtûs.



The Fruits of the Earth.

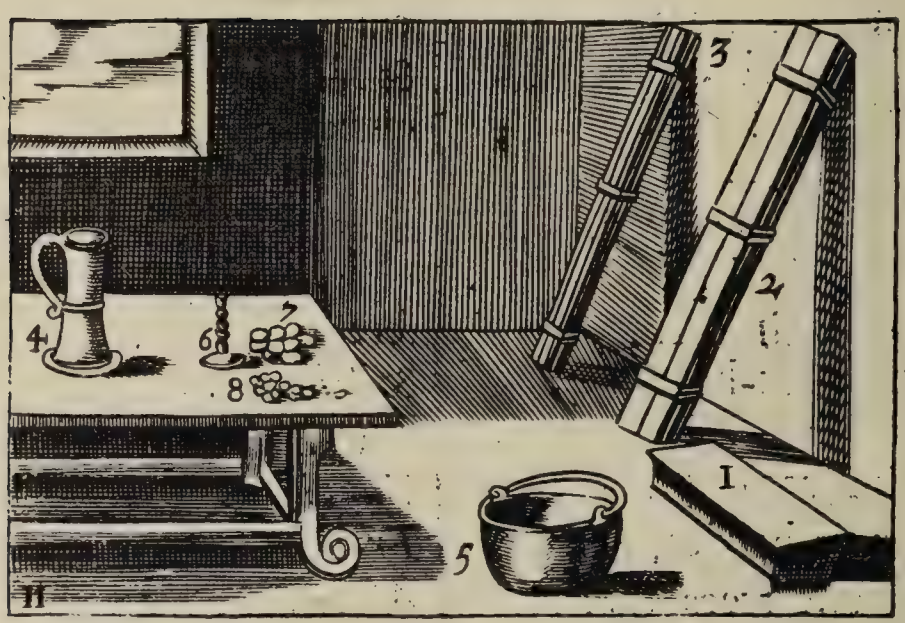
A meadow 1.
yieldeth
Graſs,
with Flowers
and Herbs,
which being
cut down,
are made Hay 2.
A Field 3.
yieldeth Corn,
and Pot-hearbs 4.

Muſhroms 5.
Straw-berries, 6.
Myrtle-trees, *&c.*
Come up in
woods.
Metals,
Stones,
and Minerals
grow under the
Earth.

Pratum 1.
fert
Gramina,
cum *Floribus*
& *Herbis*:
quæ
deſecta,
fiunt *Fœnum* 2.
Arvum 3.
fert *Fruges*
& *Olera* 4.
In *Sylvis* proveniunt
Fungi, 5.
Fraga, 6.
Myrtilli &c.
Sub Terra
naſcuntur
Metalla,
Lapides,
Mineralia.

XI.

Metalla.



Metals.

Lead

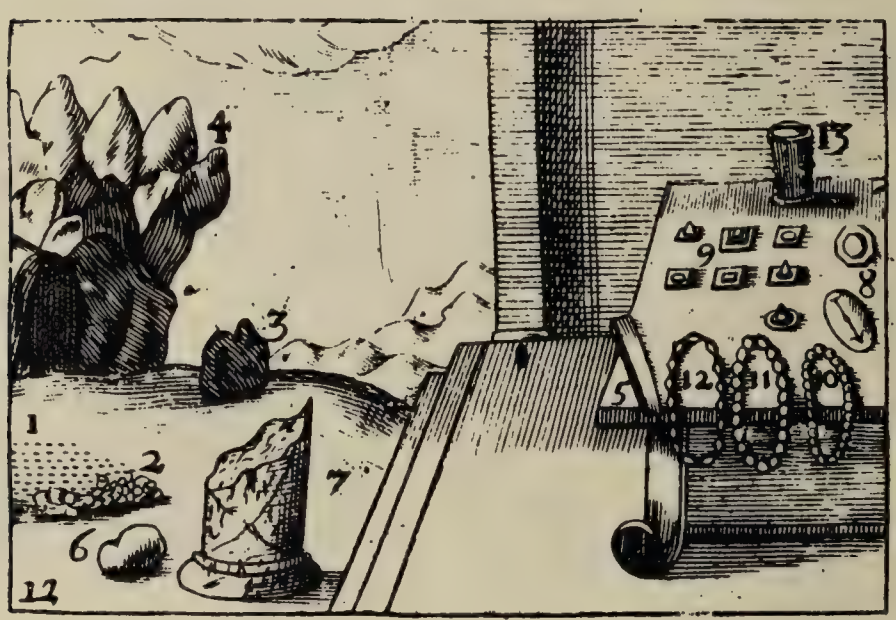
Lead 1.
is ſoft, and heavy.
From 2.
is hard,
and Steel 3.
harder.
They make
Tankards
(or Kans) 4.
of Tinn;
Kettles 5.
of Copper,
Candleſticks 6.
of Lattin;
Dollers 7.
of Silver;
Ducates
and Crown
pieces 8.
of Gold,
Quick-ſilver,
is alwayes liquid,
and eateth thorow
Metals.

Plumbum 1.
eſt molle & grave.
Ferrum 2.
eſt durum,
& durior
Calybs. 3.
E *Stanno*,
faciunt
Cantharos; 4.
è *Cupro*,
Ahena, 5.
ex *Orichalco*,
Candelabra, 6.
ex *Argento*,
Thaleros, 7.
ex *Auro*,
Scutatos,
(Ducatos)
& *Coronatos*. 8.

Argentum vivum,
ſemper liquet,
& metalla
corrodit.

XII.

Stones. *Lapides.*



Sand 1.
and Gravel 2.
is Stone broken
into bits.
A great Stone 3.
is a piece of
a Rock (or Crag) 4.
A whet-ſtone 5.
A Flint, 6.

Arena 1.
& *Sabulum* 2.
eſt comminutus
Lapis.
Saxum 3.
eſt pars
Petræ (Cautis) 4.
Cos, 5.
Silex, 6.

Marmor

A Marble 7. &c.
are ordinary
stones.

A Load-stone 8.
draweth Iron to it.

Jewels 9.
are clear stones, as,
The Diamond white,

The Rubie red,
The Sapphire blew,
The Emerald green,
The Jacinth yellow,
&c. And they glister
being cut in fashion of
the nayls of ones hand

Pearls,
and Unions 10.
grow in Shell-Fish,

Corals, 11.
in a Sea-shrub.

Amber, 12.
is gathered from the
Sea.

Glasse, 13.
is like Chry-
stal.

Marmor, 7. &c.
sunt lapides obscuri.

Magnes 8.
adtrahit ferrum.

Gemmæ 9.
sunt lapilli pellucidi, ut:
Adamas candidus,

Rubinus rubeus,
Sapphirus cæruleus,
Smaragdus viridis,
Hyacinthus luteus, &c.
& micant
angulati.

Margaritæ
& *Uniones* 10.
crescunt
in conchis;

Corallia 11.
in Marinâ arbusculâ.

Succinum 12.
colligitur
è mari.

Vitrum 13.
simile est
Crystallo.

XII.

Tree. *Arbor.*



A Plant 1. groweth from a Seed.

A Plant waxeth to a Shoot, 2.

A Shoot, to a Tree, 3.

The Root 4. beareth up the Tree.

E *Semine* procreſcit *Planta*, 1.

Planta abit in *Fruticem*, 2.

Frutex in *Arborem*, 3.

Arborem ſuſtentat *Radix* 4.

E Radice

The Body
or Stem 5.
riſeth from the Root.
The Stem divideth
it ſelf into Boughs 6.
and green branches 7.
made of
leaves 8.
The top 9.
is in the height.
The Stock 10.
is cloſe to the roots.
A Log 11.
is the body feld down,
without boughs,
having
Bark
and Rinde 12.
Bait and
Heart 13.
Bird-lime 14.
groweth upon the
boughs, which alſo
ſweat
Gumm,
Roſin,
Pitch, &c.

E Radice
ſurgit
Stirps (*Stemma.*) 5.
Stirps
ſe dividit
in *Ramos* 6.
& *Frondes*, 7.
factas
ex *Foliis* 8.
Cacumen 9.
in ſummo eſt.
Truncus 10.
adhæret radicibus.
Caudex, 11.
eſt dejectus Stipes,
ſine ramis:
habens
Corticem
& *Librum*, 12.
pulpam
& *medullam*, 13.
Viſcum 14.
ramis adnaſcitur:
qui etiam
Gummi,
Reſinam,
Picem, &c.
ſudant.

XIV.

Fruits of Trees. *Fructus Arborum.*



Fruits that have no ſhels are pulled from fruit-bearing trees:

The Apple 1. is round.

The Pear 2. and Fig 3. are ſomewhat long.

The Cherry 4. hangeth by a long ſtart.

The Plumb 5. and Peach 6.

Poma
ab arboribus fructiferis decerpuntur.

Malum 1. eſt rotundum.

Pyrum 2. & *Ficus* 3. ſunt oblonga.

Ceraſum 4. pendet longo *Pediolo*;

Prunum 5. & *Perſicum* 6.

by

by a Mortar.
The Mulberry 7.
by a very short [illegible]
The Wall-nut 8.
the Hasel-nut 9.
and Chest-nut 10.
are wapt in a
Husk
and a Shell.
Barren Trees
are 11.
The Firr,
the Elder,
the Birch,
the Cypress,
the Beech,
the Ivy,
the Sallow,
the Linde tree, &c.
But the most of them
affording shade.
But the Juniper 12.
and Bay-tree 13.
yield
Berries.
The Pine 14.
Pine-Apples.
The Oak 15.
Acorns
and Galls.

breviori;
Morum 7.
brevissimo.
Nux juglans 8.
Avellana 9.
& *Castanea* 10.
involuta sunt
Cortici
& *Putamini*.
Steriles arbores
sunt 11.
Abies,
Alnus,
Betula,
Cupressus,
Fagus,
Fraxinus,
Salix,
Tilia, &c.
sed pleræque
umbriferæ.
At *Juniperus* 12.
& *Laurus* 13.
ferunt
Baccas;
Pinus 14.
Strobilos.
Quercus 15
Glandes
& *Gallas*.

Flowers

XV.

Flowers. *Flores.*



The most noted amongst the Flowers,
In the beginning of the Spring are the
Violet 1.
the Crow-tree 2.
the Daffadil 3.
Then the Lillies white and yellow 4
and blew 5.
and the
Rose 6.
and Clove-gillow-flowers 7. &c.

Inter *Flores*, notissimi,
Primo Vere,

Viola 1.
Hyacinthus 2.
Narcissus 3
Tum *Lilia*, *alba*, & *lutea* 4.
& *cœrulea* 5.
Tandem
Rosa, 6.
Caryophyllum, 7.
&c.

Of theſe
Garlands 8.
and Noſe-gays 9.
are tyed round with
twigs.

There are alſo ſweet
herbs added 10.
as, Marjorum,
Flower-gentle,
Rue,
Lavender,
Roſemary,
Hyſop,
Spike,
Baſil,
Sage,
Mints, &c.

Amongſt Field-flow-
ers 11.
the moſt noted are,
the May-lilie,
the Ground Ivy,
the Blew-bottle,
Chamomel, &c.

And amongſt herbs,
Trefoil,
Wormwood,
Sorrel,
the Nettle, &c.

The Tulip 12.
is the grace of flowers,
but affording no ſmel.

Ex his vientur
Serta 8.
& *Serviæ* 9.

Adduntur
etiam
Herbæ odoratæ 10.
ut, *Amaracus*,
Amaranthus,
Ruta,
Lavendula,
Roſmarinus (Libanotis)
Hyſſopus,
Nardus,
Ocymum,
Salvia,
Menta, &c.

Inter Campeſtres,
11.
notiſſimi ſunt, Flores:
Lilium convallium,
Chamædrys,
Cyanus,
Chamæmelum, &c.
& Herbæ:
Cytiſus (Trifolium)
Abſinthium,
Acetoſa,
Urtica, &c.

Tulipa 12
Florum decus eſt,
ſed odoris expers.

XVI.

Olera.



Pot-Herbs.

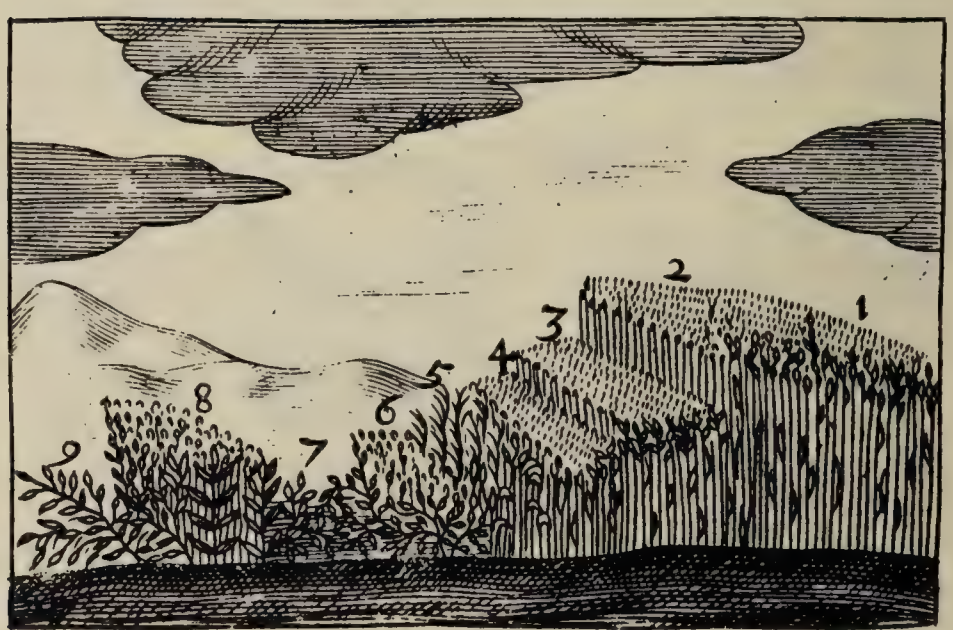
Pot-

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Pot-herbs	In Hortis
grow in	naſcuntur
Gardens,	Olera,
as, Lettice 1.	ut, *Lactuca* 1.
Colewort 2.	*Braſſica* 2.
Onions 3.	*Cepa* 3.
Garlike 4.	*Allium* 4.
Gourd 5.	*Cucurbita* 5.
The Parſnep 6.	*Siſer* 6.
The Turnep 7.	*Rapa* 7.
The Rhadiſh 8.	*Raphanus minor* 8.
Horſe-Rhadiſh 9.	*Raphanus major* 9.
Perſelie 10.	*Petroſelinum* 10.
Cucumbers 11.	*Cucumeres* 11.
and Pompions 12.	*Pepones* 12.

XVII.

Fruges.



Corn.

Some

Some Corn,
grow upon a
Straw,
parted by knots,
as, Wheat, 1.
Rie, 2.
Barley, 3.
in which the Ear
hath awnes, or else it is
without awnes; and it
nourisheth the Corns
in the Husk.

Some,
in stead of an Ear,
have a rizom
(or plume) conteining
the Corns by bunches,
as, Oats, 4.
Millit, 5.
Turkey-wheat, 6.

Pulse
have Cods,
which enclose the
corns in two shales,
as, Pease 7.
Beans, 8.
Vetches, 9.
and those that are lesse
than these, Lentils and
Urles (or Tares.)

Frumenta,
quædam crescnnt
super *culmum,*
distinctum *geniculis,*
ut, *Triticum,* 1.
Siligo, 2.
Hordeum; 3.
in quibus *Spica,*
habet Aristas,
aut est mutica,
fovetq; *grana*
in *glumâ.*

Quædam,
pro Spicâ,
habent *Paniculam,*
continentem grana
fasciatim,
ut, *Avena,* 4.
Milium, 5
Frumuntum Saraceni-
Legumina (*cum* 6.
habent *Siliquas,*
quæ grana
includunt *valvulis,*
ut, *Pisum,* 7.
Faba, 8.
Vicia, 9.
&, his minora,
Lentes
& *Cicera.*

XVIII.

Frutices.



Shrubs.

A Plant
being greater, and
harder than an Herb,
is called a Shrub,
such as are;
In Banks,
and ponds,
the Rush, 1,
the Bul-rush, 2.
or Cask without knots,
bearing Cats tailes,
and the Reed 3
which is knotly and
hollow within
Elsewhere, 4.
the Rose,
the Bastard-Corinths,
the Elder,
the Juniper.
Also the Vine 5.
which putteth
forth branches 6.
and these tendrels 7.
Vine-leaves, 8.
and bunches
of grapes 9.
on the stalk
whereof hang grapes,
which contein Grape-
stones.

Planta,
major herbâ
& durior,
dicitur *Frutex*,
ut sunt:
In ripis
& stagnis,
Juncus, 1.
enodis *Scirpus*
[Canna] 2.
ferens *Typhos*,
& nodosa
intusq; cava
Arundo. 3.
Alibi, 4.
Rosa,
Ribes,
Sambucus,
Juniperus.
Item *Vitis*, 5.
quæ emittit
Palmites, 6.
& hi *Capreolos*, 7.
Pampinos, 8.
ac *Racemos*, 9.
quorum *Scapo*
pendent *Uvæ*,
continentes
Acinos.

XIX.

Animalia.

& Primùm

Aves.



Living-Creatures,
and first Birds.

A living Creature,
liveth, perceiveth,
moveth it self;
is born, dieth;
is nourished,
and groweth; standeth,
or sitteth, or lyeth,
or goeth.
A Bird, (Fisher 1.
(here the Kings
making her nest
in the Sea)
is covered with
Feathers 2.
flyeth with Wings 3.
hath two pinions 4.
and as many Feet 5.
A tail, 6.
and a bill, 7.
The Shee, 8.
layeth Egges, 10.
in a Nest, 9.
and sitting upon them,
hatcheth
young-ones 11.
An Egge is covered
with a Shell 12.
under which is
the white 14.
in this the Yolk. 13.

Animal,
vivit, sentit,
movet se;
nascitur, moritur;
nutritur,
& crescit; stat,
aut sedet, aut cubat,
aut graditur.
Avis,
(hic *Halcyon*, 1.
in mari
nidulans,)
tegitur
Plumis, 2.
volat *Pennis*, 3.
habet duas *Alas*, 4.
totidem *Pedes*, 5.
Caudam, 6.
& *Rostrum* 7.
Fœmella, 8
in *Nido* 9.
ponit *Ova*, 10.
iisque incubans,
excludit
Pullos. 11.
Ovum
tegitur *Testâ*, 12.
sub quâ est
Albumen, 14.
in hoc *Vitellus*. 13.

XX.

Aves Domeſticæ.



Tame Fowl.

The

The Cock 1.
(which croweth
in a morning)
hath a Comb, 2.
and Spurs; 3.
being gelded, he is
called a Capon.
and is crammed
in a Coop 4.
A Hen, 5.
scrapeth the Dunghill,
and picketh up Corns,
as also the Pigeons, 6.
(which are brought up
in a Pigeon-house 7.)
& the Turkey-Cock 8.
with his Turky-Hen. 9.
The gay Peacock 10.
prideth in his feathers.
The Stork, 11.
buildeth her nest on the
top of the House.
The Swallow, 12.
the Sparrow, 13.
the Mag-pie, 14.
the Jackdaw, 15.
and the Bat, 16.
(or Flittermouse)
use to flie about
Houses.

Gallus 1.
(qui manè cantat)

habet *Cristam*, 2.
& *Calcaria*; 3.
castratus,
dicitur *Capo*,
& saginatur
in *Ornithotrophio*. 4.
Gallina, 5.
ruspatur *simetum*,
& colligit grana:
sicut & *Columbæ*, 6.
(quæ educantur
in *Columbario*; 7.)
& *Gallopavus*, 8.
cum suâ *Meleagride*. 9.
Formosus *Pavo*, 10.
pennis superbit.
Ciconia, 11.
in tecto nidificat.

Hirundo, 12.
Passer, 13.
Pica, 14.
Monedula, 15.
& *Vespertilio*, 16.
(Mus alatus)
volitant circa
Domus.

XXI.

Oscines.



Singing-Birds.

Luscinia

The Nightingal 1. singeth the sweetliest of all.
The Lark 2. singeth, as she flyeth in the air;
The Quail, 3. sitting on the ground;
Others, (Trées 4. on the boughs of as, the Canary-bird,
The Chaffinch,
The Goldfinch,
The Siskin,
The Linnet,
The little Titmouse,
The Wood-wall,
The Robin-red-breast,
the hedge sparrow, &c.
The party-coloured Parret 5.
The Black-bird, 6.
The Stare, 7.
with the Mag-pie, and the Jay, learn to frame Pens Words:
A great many are wont to be shut in Cages. 8.

Luscinia (*Philomela* 1. cantat suavissimè omnium.
Alauda 2 cantillat, volitans in aëre;
Coturnix, 3. humi sedens;
Cæteræ, in ramis arborum, 4. ut: *Luteola* peregrina, *Fringilla*, *Carduelis*, *Acanthis*, *Linaria*, parvus *Parus*, *Galgulus*, *Rubecula*, *Curruca*, &c.

Psittacus 5. discolor, *Merula*, 6. *Sturnus*, 7. cum *Picâ* & *Monedulâ*, discunt humanas voces formare.
Pleræque, solent includi *Caveis*. 8.

XXII.

Aves Campestres & Sylvestres.



Birds that haunt the Fields, and Woods.

The Oſtrich 1.
is the greateſt Bird.
The Wren 2.
is the leaſt.
The Owl 3.
the moſt deſpicable.
The Whoophoo 4.
the moſt naſty,
for it eateth dung.
The Bird of Paradice 5.
is very rare.
The Pheaſant 6.
the Buſtard 7.
the deaf wild Peacock 8.
the Moor-Hen 9.
the Partridge 10.
the Wood-cock 11.
and the Thruſh 12.
are accounted dainties.
Amongſt the reſt,
the beſt are the watchful Crane 13.
the mournful Turtle 14
the Cuckow 15.
the Stock-dove,
the Speight,
the Jay,
the Crow, &c. 16.

Struthio 1.
eſt ales maximus;
Regulus 2. (Trochilus)
minimus;
Noctua 3.
deſpicatiſſimus;
Upupa 4.
ſordidiſſimus, (bus;
reſcitur enim ſtercori-
Manucodiata 5
rariſſimus.
Phaſianus 6.
Tarda (Otis) 7.
Tetrao 8. ſurdus,
Attagen 9.
Perdix 10.
Gallinago (Ruſticola) 11.
& *Turdus*, 12.
in deliciis habentur.
Inter reliquas,
potiſſimæ ſunt:
Grus 13 pervigil,
Turtur 14. gemens,
Cuculus 15
Palumbes,
Picus,
Garrulus,
Cornix, &c. 16.

XXII.

Aves Rapaces.



Ravenous Birds.

The

The Eagle, 1.
the King of Birds,
looketh upon the Sun.

The Vulture, 2.
and the Raven, 3.
feed upon
Carrion.

The Kite 4.
purſueth
Chickens.

The Falcon, 5.
The Hobbie, 6.
and the Hawk, 7.
catch at little Birds.

The Gerfalcon, 8.
Pigeons,
and greater Birds.

Aquila, 1
Rex avium,
Solem intuetur.

Vultur, 2.
& *Corvus*, 3.
paſcuntur
morticinis [cadaveribus.]

Milvus 4.
inſectatur
pullos gallinaceos.

Falco, 5.
Niſus, 6.
& *Accipitur*, 7.
captant aviculas;

Aſtur, 8.
columbas,
& aves majores.

XXIV.

Aves Aquaticæ.



Water Fowl.

The

The white Swan, 1.
The Gooſe, 2.
and the Duck, 3.
ſwim up and down.

The Cormorant 4.
diveth.

Adde to theſe
the water-hen,
and the Pelecan, &c. 10.

The Oſprey, 5.
and the Sea-mew, 6.
flying down-wards
uſe to catch fiſh,
but the Heron 7.
ſtanding on the
Banks.

The Bittern, 8.
putteth his Bill
into the water,
and bellowеth like
an Ox.

The Water-wagtail 9.
waggeth the tail.

Olor 1. candidus,
Anſer, 2.
& *Anas*, 3.
natant.

Mergus, 4,
ſe mergit.

His adde
Fulicam,
Pelecanum, &c. 10.

Halicætus 5.
& *Gavia*, 6.
devolantes;

ſed *Ardea* 7.
ſtans in ripis,
captant piſces.

Butio, 8.
roſtrum aquæ inſerit,
& ut bos mugit.

Motacilla 9.
motat caudam.

XXV.

Insecta volantia.



Flying-vermin.

The Bee 1.
maketh Honey,
which the
Drone 2. devoureth.
The Wasp, 3.
and the Hornet, 4.
molest with a sting;
and the Gad-bee
(or Breese) 5.
especially Cattell;
but the Flye 6.
and the Gnat 7. us
The Cricket 8.
singeth.
The Butterflie 9.
is a winged
Caterpiller.
The Beetle 10,
covereth her wings
with Cases.
The Glow-worm 11.
shineth by night.

Apis 1.
facit Mel,
quod depascit
Fucus. 2.
Vespa, 3.
& *Crabro*, 4.
aculeo infestant:
& Pecus imprimis,
Oestrum (Asilus;) 5.
nos autem,
Musca 6.
& *Culex* 7.
Gryllus 8.
cantillat.
Papillio 9.
est *Eruca* alata.

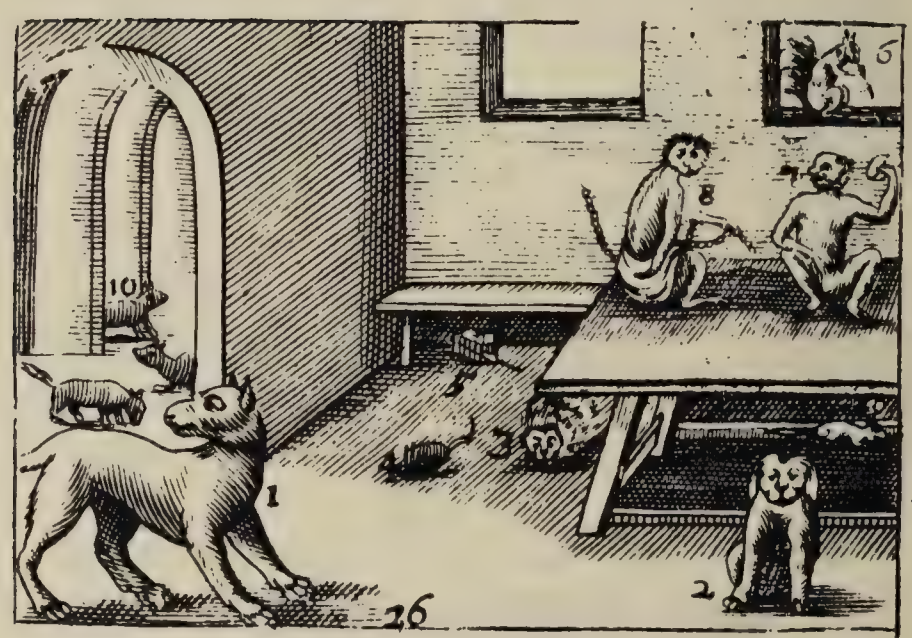
Scarabæus 10.
tegit alas
Vaginis.
Cicindela [Lampy-
noctu nitet. (ris] 11.

XXVI.

Quadrupedia,

& Primùm

Domeſtica.



Four-Footed-Beaſts,
and firſt thoſe about the Houſe.

The.

The Dog 1.
with the Whelp 2.
is the keeper of
the House.

The Cat 3.
ridoeth the House
of Mice; 4.
which also a
Mouse-trap, 5. doth,

The Squirrel, 6.
The Ape, 7.
and the Monkey, 8.
are kept at home
for delight.

The Dormouse, 9.
and other
greater Mice, 10.
as, the Weesell,
The Martin,
and the Ferret,
trouble the House.

Canis 1.
cum *Catello*, 2.
est custos Domus.

Felis (Catus) 3.
domum purgat
à *Muribus*; 4.
quod etiam facit
Muscipula. 5.

Sciurus, 6.
Simia, 7.
& *Cercopithecus*, 8.
domi habentur
delectamento.

Glis, 9.
& cæteri
Mures majores, 10.
ut, *Mustela*,
Martes,
Viverra,
domum infestant.

XXVII.

Pécora.



Heard Cattel.

The Bull 1.
the Cow 2.
and the Calf 3.
are covered with hair.
The Ram, the Wea-
the Ewe 5. (ther 4.
and the Lamb 6.
bear-wool.
The Hee-goat,
the gelt-Goat 7.
with the Shee-goat 8.
and Kid 9.
have
ſhag-hair and beards.
The Hog, the Sow 10.
and the Pigs 11.
have briſtles,
but not horns;
but cloven feet too,
as thoſe other
have.

Taurus 1.
Vacca 2.
& *Vitulus* 3.
pilis teguntur.
Aries (Vervex) 4.
Ovis 5.
cum *Agno* 6.
Lanam geſtant.
Hircus (Caper) 7.
cum *Caprâ* 8.
& *Hædo* 9.
habent
Villos & aruncos
Porcus (Scrofa) 10.
cum *Porcellis* 11.
habent *Setas*;
at non *Cornua*,
ſed etiam
Ungulas biſulcas,
ut illa.

Jumen-

XXVIII.

Jumenta.



Labouring Beasts.

The Aſs 1.
and the Mule 2.
carry
burdens.
The Horſe 3.
(which a
Main 4.
graceth) carrieth us.
The Camel 5.
carrieth the Merchant
with his Wares.
The Elephant 6.
draweth his meat to
him with his Trunk 7.
He hath two Teeth 8.
ſtanding out, and is
able to carry full thir-
ty men.

Aſinus 1.
& *Mulus* 2.
geſtant
Onera;
Equus 3.
(quem ornat
Juba 4.)
nos ipſos;
Camelus 5.
mercatorem
cum mercibus ſuis.
Elephas (Barus) 6.
pabulum adtrahit
Proboſcide 7.
Dentes duos 8
habet prominentes,
& portare poteſt
etiam triginta Viros.

Fera

XXIX.

Feræ Pecudes.



Wilde Cattel.

The

The Buff 1.
and the Buffal 2.
are wilde Bulls.
The Elke 3.
being bigger than an
horſe (whoſe back
is impenetrable)
hath
knaggy horns;
as alſo the Hart 4.
But the Roe 5.
and the Hinde Calf al-
moſt none;
The Stone-back 6.
huge great ones;
The Wilde-goat 7.
hath very little ones,
by which ſhe hangeth
her ſelf on a rock.
The Unicorn 8.
hath but one,
but that a pretious one
The Boar 9.
aſſaileth one with his
tuſhes.
The Hare 10.
is fearful.
The Cony 11.
diggeth the earth;
As alſo the Mole 12.
which maketh hillocks.

Urus 1.
& *Bubalus* 2.
ſunt feri boves.
Alces
major equo,
(cujus tergus
eſt inpenetrabilis)
habet
ramoſa cornua;
ut & *Cervus* 4.
Sed *Caprea* 5.
cum *Hinnulo*,
ferè nulla;
Capricornus 6.
prægrandia;
Rupicapra 7
minuta,
quibus ſe
ad rupem ſuſpendit;
Monoceros 8.
unum,
ſed pretioſum.
Aper 9.
dentibus graſſatur.
Lepus 10.
pavet.
Cuniculus 11.
terram perfodit;
ut & *Talpa* 12
quæ grumos facit.

Fera

XXX.

Feræ Beſtiæ.



Wilde Beaſts.

The

Wilde Beasts
have sharp paws,
and teeth, and are
flesh-eaters.

As the Lyon 1.
the King of four-footed
beasts, having a main,
with the Lioness;

The spotted
Panther 2.

The Tygre 3.
the cruellest of all;

The shaggy
Bear 4.

The ravenous
Wolf 5.

The quicksighted
Ounce 6.

The tayle-
Fox 7.
the craftiest of all.

The Hedge-hog 8.
is prickly.

The Badger 9.
delighteth in holes.

Bestiæ
habent acutos Ungues
& dentes, suntque
carnivoræ.

Ut, *Leo*, 1.
Rex Quadrupedum,
jubatus,
cum *Leanâ*;

Maculosus
Pardus (Panthera) 2.

Tygris 3.
immanissima omnium;

Villosus
Ursus 4.

Rapax
Lupus 5.

Lynx 6.
visu pollens.

Caudata
Vulpes 7.
omnium astutissima.

Erinaceus 8.
est aculeatus.

Melis 9.
latebris gaudet.

Serpentes

XXXI.

Serpentes & Reptilia.



Serpents and creeping things.

Snakes creep by winding themſelves;
The Adder 1. in the wood;
The Water-Snake 2. in the water;
The Viper 3. among great ſtones;
The Aſpe 4. in the fields;
The Boa (or Mill-Snake 5.) in Houſes.
The Slow-worm 6. is blinde.
The Lizzard 7. and the Salamander 8. (that liveth long in the fire) have feet.
The Dragon 9. a winged Serpent killeth with his breath;
The Baſilisk 10. with his eyes,
and the Scorpion 11. with his poyſonous tayl.

Angues,
repunt ſinuando ſe:
Coluber 1.
in Sylvâ;
Natrix (hydra) 2.
in Aquâ;
Vipera 3.
in Saxis;
Aſpis 4.
in Campis;
Boa 5.
in Domibus.
Cœcilia 6.
eſt cœca.
Lacerta 7.
Salamandra 8.
in igne vivax,
Pedes habent.
Draco 9.
Serpens alatus,
halitu;
Baſiliſcus 10.
Oculis;
Scorpius 11
venenatâ caudâ,
necantes.

XXXII.

Crawling Vermin. *Insecta reptantia.*



Worms
gnaw things;
The Earth-worm 1.
the earth;
The Caterpiller 2.
the Plant;
The Grashopper 3.
the Fruits;
The Mite 4.
the Corn;

Vermes,
res rodunt:
Lumbricus 1.
terram;
Eruca 2.
plantam;
Cicada 3
fruges;
Curculio 4
frumenta;

The Timber-worm 5.
Wood;
The Moth 6.
a garment;
The Book-worm 7.
a Book;
Maggots 8.
Flesh and Cheese;
Hand-worms
the hair.
The Skipping Flea 9.
the Lowse 10.
and the stinking
Wall-louse 11.
bite us.
The Tike 12.
is a blood-sucker.
The Silk-worm 13.
maketh silk.
The Pismire 14
is painful.
The Spider 15.
weaveth a Cobweb,
nets for flies.
The Snail 16.
carrieth about her
Snail-horn.

Teredo (cossus) 5.
ligna;
Tinea 6
Vestem;
Blatta 7.
Librum;
Termites 8.
carnem & caseum;
Acari,
Capillum.
Saltans *Pulex* 9.
Pediculus 10.
fœtens *Cimex* 11.
nos mordent.
Ricinus 12.
sanguisugus est.
Bombyx 13.
facit sericum.
Formica 14.
est laborioſa.
Aranea 15.
texit araneum,
muscis retia.
Cochlea 16.
testam circumfert.

XXXIII.

Amphibia.



Creatures that live as well by Water as by Land.

Creatures that
live by land and by
water are,
The Crocodile 1.
a cruel
and preying Beast
of the River Nilus;
The Castor or Beaver 2.
having
feet like a Gooses
to swim,
and a scaly tayl;
The Otter 3.
the croaking Frog 4.
with the Toad,
The Tortoise 5.
covered above
and beneath
with Shels,
as with a Target.

In terra & aqua
viventia sunt,
Crocodilus 1.
immanis
& prædatrix bestia
Nili fluminis;
Castor (Fiber) 2.
habens
pedes anserinos
ad natandum,
& caudam squameam;
Lutra 3.
& coaxans *Rana* 4.
cum *Bufone*,
Testudo 5.
supra & infra
testis,
ceu scuto,
operta.

XXXIV.

River Fish and Pond Fish.

Pisces Fluviatiles & Lacustres.



A Fish
hath Fins 1. (eth,
with which it swim-
and Gills 2. (breath,
by which it taketh
and Prickles
instead of bones:
besides,
the Male hath a Melt,
and the Female a Row.
Some
have Scales,

Piscis
habet *Pinnas*, 1.
quibus natat;
& *Branchias*, 2.
quibus respirat;
& *Spinas*,
loco ossium:
præterea,
Mas, *lactes*;
Fœmina, *Ova*.
Quidam
habent *Squamas*,

as,

as the Carp 3.
and the Luce or Pike 4.
Some are sleek,
as the Eele 5.
and the Lamprey 6
The Sturgion 7.
having a sharp snout,
groweth longer than
a man;
The Sheath-fish 8.
having wide cheeks,
is bigger then he.
But the Huson 9.
is the greatest.
Minewes 10.
swimming by shoals,
are the least.
Others of this sort,
are the Perch,
the Bley,
the Barbel,
the Esch, the Trout,
& Gudgeon, & Tench 11
The Crab-fish 12.
is covered with a shell,
and it hath claws,
and crawleth
forwards & backwards
The Horse-leech 13.
sucketh blood.

ut *Carpio* 3
Lucius (Lupus) 4.
Alii sunt glabri,
ut, *Anguilla* 5
Mustela 6.
Accipenser (Sturio) 7.
mucronatus,
ultra longitudinem viri
excrescit;
Silurus 8
bucculentus,
major illo est;
Sed maximus
Antaceus (Huso;) 9.
Apuæ 10.
gregatim natantes,
sunt minutissimi.
Alii hujus generis
sunt, *Perca*,
Alburnus,
Mullus (barbus)
Thymallus, *Trutta*,
Gobius, *Tinca* 11.
Cancer 12.
tegitur *crustâ*,
habetque *chelas*,
& graditur
porrò & retrò.
Hirudo 13
fugit sanguinem.

XXXV.

Marini Piſces, & Conchæ.



Sea-Fiſh, and Shel-Fiſh.

The

The Whale 1.
is the greateſt of
the Sea-Fiſh.
The Dolphin 2.
the ſwifteſt;
The Scate 3,
the moſt monſtrous,
Others are
the Lamprel, 4.
The Salmon, & the lax, 5

There are alſo
Fiſh that fly. 6.
Adde
Herrings, 7.
which are brought
pickled, and Place, 8
and Cods, 9.
which are brought dry,
& the Sea-monſters,
the Seal, 10.
and the Sea-horſe, &c.
Shel-fiſh 11.
have ſhels.
The Oyſter 12.
affordeth ſweet meat.
The Purple-fiſh 13.
purple;
The other
Pearls, 14.

Piſcium marinorum
maximus eſt
Balæna (Cetus) 1.
Delphinus 2.
velociſſimus,
Raia 3.
monſtroſiſſimus.
Alii ſunt,
Muræna, 4.
Salmo (Elox) 5.

Dantur etiam
Volatiles. 6.
Adde
Haleces, 7.
qui ſalſi,
& *Paſſeres*, 8.
cum *Aſellis*, 9.
qui arefacti,
adferuntur:
& monſtra marina,
Phocam, 10.
Hippopotamum, &c.
Concha 11.
habet teſtas.
Oſtrea 12.
dat ſapidam carnem.
Murex 13.
purpuram;
alia, 14.
Margaritas.

Homo.

XXXVI.

Homo.



Man.

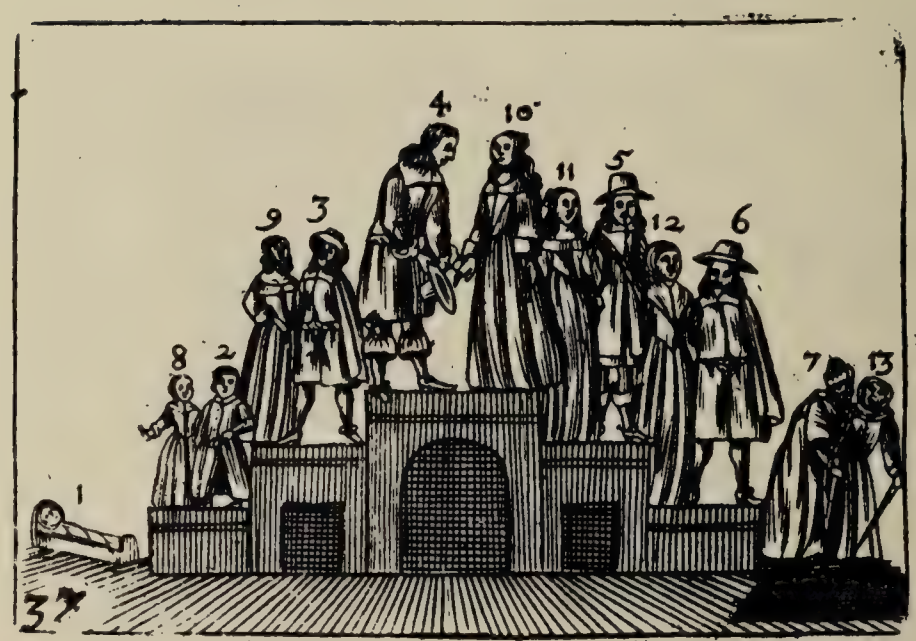
Adam

Adam, 1.
the first Man,
was made by God,
after the Image
of God, the sixth day
of the Creation,
of a lump of Earth;
And Eve, 2.
the first Woman,
was made
of a Rib of the Man.
These, being tempted
by the Devil,
under the shape of
a Serpent, 3.
when they had eaten
of the fruit of the
forbidden Tree, 4.
were condemned
to misery 5.
and death,
with all their
posterity,
and cast out of
Paradise 6.

Adamus, 1.
primus Homo,
sextâ die
Creationis,
à Deo,
ad imaginem Dei,
è glebâ terræ;
& *Heva*, 2.
prima Mulier,
è costâ viri,
formati sunt.
Hi, à *Diabolo*.
sub specie
Serpentis, 3.
seducti, cum comederent de fructu
arboris vetitæ, 4.
ad *miseriam* 5.
& mortem,
cum omni
posteritate suâ,
damnati
& è *Paradiso* 6.
ejecti sunt.

XXXVII.

Septem Ætates Hominis.



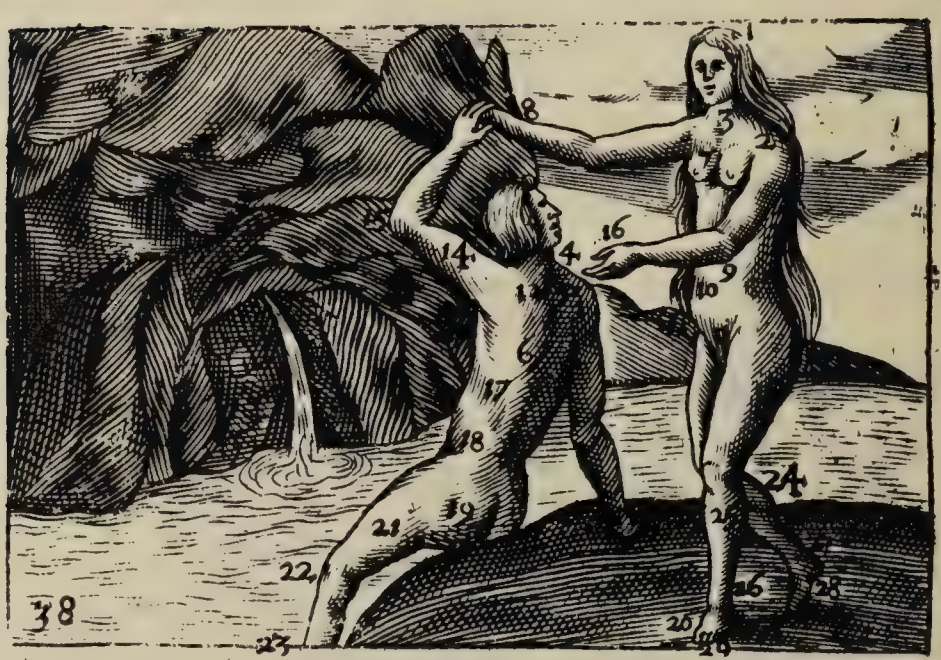
The ſeven Ages of Man.

A Man is	Homo eſt
firſt an Infant, 1.	primùm *Infans*, 1.
then a Boy, 2.	deinde *Puer*, 2.
then a Youth, 3.	tum *Adoleſcens*, 3.
then a Young-man, 4.	inde *Iuvenis*, 4.
then a Man, 5.	poſteà *Vir*, 5.
after that, an Elderly-man, 6.	dehinc *Senex*, 6.
and at laſt, a decrepid old Man, 7.	tandem *Silicirnium*. 7.
So alſo	Sic etiam
in the other ſex,	in altero Sexu,
there are, a Girle, 8.	ſunt, *Pupa*, 8.
A Damoſel, 9.	*Puella*, 9.
A Maid, 10.	*Virgo*, 10.
A Woman, 11.	*Mulier*, 11.
an Elderly Woman, 12.	*Vetula*, 12.
and a decrepid old woman. 13.	*Anus* decrepita. 13.

XXXVIII.

The outward parts, of a Man.

Membra Hominis Externa.



Caput, 1. is above, the Feet, 20. below.
The forepart of the Neck, (which ends, at the Arm-holes 2.) is the Throat, 3. the hinder-part the Crag, 4.
The Breast, 5. and is before; the back: 6. behinde;

Caput 1. est suprà, infrà, *Pedes.* 20.
Colli (quod desinit in *Axillas* 2.) pars anterior, est *Jugulum*; 3. posterior, *Cervix.* 4.
Pectus, 5. est antè; retrò, *Dorsum*: 6.

sunt

Women have in it
two Dugs 7.
with Nipples:
Under the breaſt
is the Belly, 9.
in the middle of it,
the Navel, 10.
underneath the groyn, 11.
and the privities.
The Shoulder-blades,
are behinde the Back, 12.
on which the
Shoulders, depend 13.
on theſe the Arms 14.
with the Elbow, 15:
and then, the hands
on either ſide,
the right, 8.
and the left. 16.
The next to the ſhoulders
are the Loyns 17.
with the Hips, 18:
and in the breech,
the Buttocks, 19.
Theſe make the Foot;
The Thigh, 21.
then the Leg, 23.
(the Knee being betwixt
them 22.)
in which is the Calf, 24.
with the Shin, 25.
then, the Anckles, 26.
The Heel, 27.
and the Sole, 28.
in the very end,
the great Toe, 29.
with four (other) Toes.

in illo ſunt Fœminis,
binæ *Mammæ* 7.
cum *Papillis*.
Sub pectore
eſt *Venter*; 9.
in ejus medio,
Vmbilicus, 10.
ſubtus *Inguen*, 11.
& *pudenda*.
A tergo,
ſunt *Scapulæ*, 12.
à quibus pendent
Humeri, 13.
ab his, *Brachia*, 14.
cum *Cubito*, 15.
inde, ad utrumq; *latus*,
Manûs, *Dextera* 8.
& *Siniſtra* 16.
Humeros, excipiunt]
Lumbi 17.
cum *Coxis*, 18.
& in *Podice* (culo)
Nates. 19.
Pedem abſolvunt;
Femur, 21.
tum *Crus*, 23.
(intermedio *Genu* 22.)
in quo *Sura*, 24.
cum *Tibiâ*, 25.
abhinc *Tali*, 26.
Calx (Calcaneum) 27.
& *Solum*, 28.
in extremo
Hallux 29.
cum quatuor Digitis.

XXXIX.

Caput & Manus. The Head and the Hand.



In the Head are,
The Hair, 1.
(which is combed
with a Comb, 2.)
two Eares, 3.
The Temples, 4.
and the face, 5.

In the Face are,
the Forehead, 6.
both the Eyes, 7.
The Noſe, 8.
(with two Noſtrils)
The Mouth, 9.

In Capite ſunt
Capillus, 1.
(qui pectitur
Pectine 2.)
Aures 3. binæ,
& *Tempora*, 4.
Facies. 5.

In facie ſunt
Frons, 6.
Oculus 7. uterq;,
Naſus 8.
(duabus *Naribus*)
Os, 9.

Genæ

the Cheeks 10.
and the Chin. 13.
The Mouth is fenced with a Muſtacho, 11.
and Lips; 12
a Tongue and Palate,
and Teeth 16.
in the Cheekbone.
A Mans Chin is covered with a Beard; 14.
and the eye,
(in which is the white
and the Apple)
with eye-lids;
and an eye-brow 15.
The Hand being cloſed, is a Fiſt; 17.
being open, is a palm, 18. (hollow 19.
in the midſt, is the of the Hand; the extremity is the Thumb, 20.
with four Fingers,
the fore-finger, 21.
the middle-finger, 22.
the Ring-finger, 23.
and the little-finger, 24.
In every one are three joynts a.b.c. (d.e.f.
and as many knuckles with a Nayl, 25.

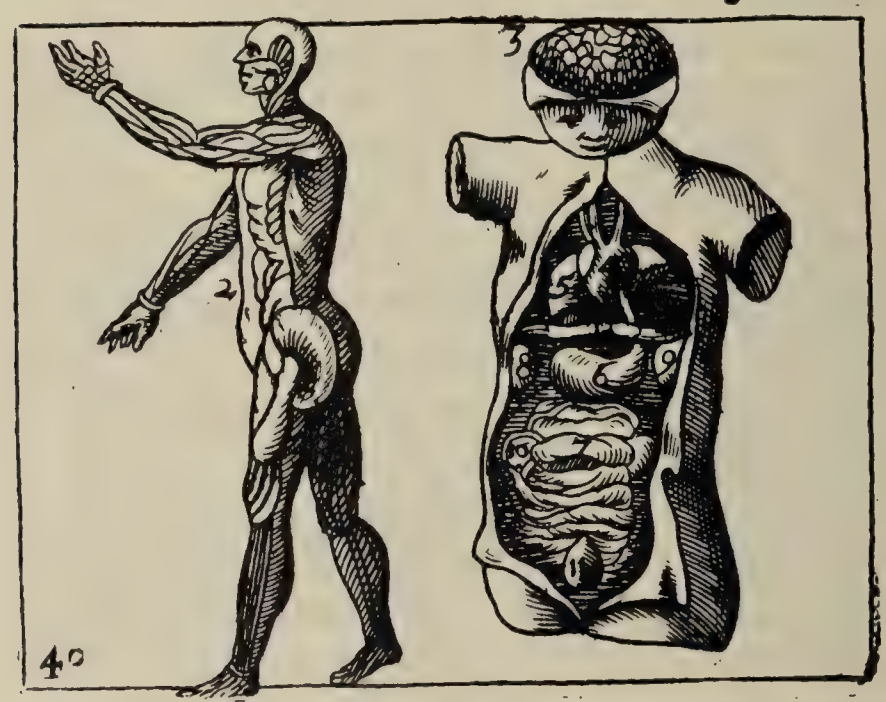
Gena (Malæ) 10.
& *Mentum.* 13.
Os ſeptum eſt
Myſtace, 11.
& *Labiis*; 12.
Lingua cum *Palato*,
Dentibus 16
in *Maxillâ.*
Mentum virile
tegitur *Barbâ*, 14.
Oculus verò,
(in quo *Albugo*
& *Pupilla*)
palpebris
& *ſupercilio.* 15.
Manus contracta,
Pugnus 17. eſt;
aperta,
Palma, 18.
in medio, *Vola*, 19.

extremitas, *Pollex*, 20.
cum quatuor *Digitis*,
Indice, 21.
Medio, 22.
Annulari 23.
& *Auriculari.* 24.
In quolibet
ſunt *articuli* tres *a.b.c.*
& totidem *Condyli d.e.f.*
cum *Ungue.* 25.

XL.

The Fleſh and the Bowels.

Caro & Viſcera.



In the Body are ỹ Skin with the Membranes, the fleſh with ỹ muſcles, the Chanels, the Griſtles, ỹ bones & the bowels

The Skin 1. being pull'd off ỹ fleſh 2 appeareth, not in a continued lump, but being diſtributed, as it were into ſtufft puddings which they call muſcles

In *Corpore* ſunt *Cutis* cum *Membranis*, *Caro* cum *Muſculis*, *Canales*, *Cartilagines*, *Oſſa* & *Viſcera*.

Detractâ *Cute* 1. apparet *Caro* 2. non continuâ maſſâ, ſed diſtributa, tanquam in farcimina, quod vocant *Muſculos*, where-

whereof there are reckoned four hundred and five, being the chanels of the Spirits to move the members.

The Bowels are ỹ inward members, as, in ỹ head ỹ brain 3. being compassed about with a Skull, and the skin which covereth the Skul.

In the brest, ỹ heart 4. covered with a thin skin about it,

and the Lungs 5. breathing to and fro.

In the Belly, the Stomach 6. and the Guts 7. covered with a Kell; the Liver 8. and on the left side opposite against it ỹ milt 9 the two kidneys 10. and the bladder 11.

The brest is divided from the belly by a thick membrane, which is called the Mid-riff 12.

quorum numerantur *quadringenti quinque*

canales *Spirituum* ad movendum *membra*.

Viscera, sunt *membra* interna:

Ut, in Capite, *Cerebrum* 3. circumdatum *Cranio* & *Pericranio*.

In Pectore, *Cor* 4. obvolutum *Pericardio*;

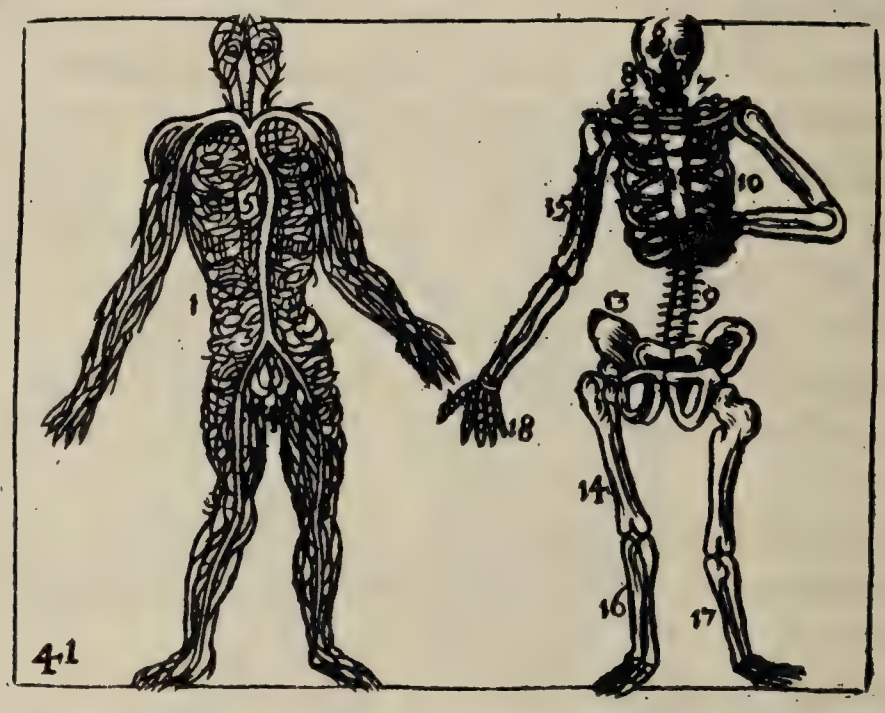
& *Pulmo* 5. respirans.

In *Ventre*, *Ventriculus* 6. & *Intestina* 7. obducta *Omento*; *Jecur* (Hepar) 8. & à sinistro ei oppositus *Lien* 9. duo *Renes* 10 cum *Vesicâ* 11.

Pectus à Ventre dividitur crassâ membranâ, quæ vocatur *Diaphragma* 12.

XLI.

The Chanels & Bones *Canales & Ossa.*



The Chanels of the body are, the Veins, carying the blood from the Liver;

The Arteries carrying life and heat from the heart;

The Nerves carrying sense and motion, throughout the body, from the brain.

You shall find these three 1. gether. every where joyned to-

Besides, from ẏ mouth

Canales Corporis sunt
Venæ, Sanguinem,
ex Hepate;
Arteriæ, *calorem*
& *Vitam*, è Corde;

Nervi,
Sensum & *Motum*
à *Cerebro*,
per Corpus deferentes.

Hæc tria, 1.

ubique sociata invenies.

Porrò, ab ore

in-

into the ſtomach is the Gullet 2.
the way of the meat and drink; (Wezand 5.
and by it to the lights the for breathing: from the ſtomach to the arſe is a great Gut. 3.
to purge out the Ordure; from the Liver, to the the Ureter 4. (Bladder, for making water.
The Bones are,
in the Head, the Skull, 6.
the two Cheek-bones 7:
with thirty two Teeth, 8.
Then the back-bone, 9
the Pillar of the body, conſiſting of thirty four turning joynts, that the body may bend it ſelf.
The Ribs, 10.
whereof there are XXIV.
The Breaſt-bone, 11.
the two Shoulder-blades, 12
The Buttock-bone, 13.
the bigger Bone in the Arm, 15. (Arm,
and the leſſer-bone, in the the Thigh-bone, 14.
the foremoſt, 16.
and the hindmoſt Bone, in the Leg, 17:
The bones of the Hand 18.
are thirty four,
and of the Foot, 19. thirty.
The Marrow is in the Bones.

in Ventriculum, *Gula*, 2.
via cibi ac Potûs;
& juxtà hanc,
ad Pulmonem *Guttur*, 5.
pro reſpiratione;
a ventriculo ad Anum,
Colum 3.
ad excernendum *Stercus*;
ab Hepate ad Veſicam,
Uréter 4.
reddendæ Urinæ.
Oſſa ſunt:
in Capite, *Calvaria*, 6:
duæ *Maxillæ*, 7.
cum XXXII. *Dentibus*; 8.
Tum, *Spina dorſi*, 9.
corporis columna,
cõnſtans ex XXXIV.
Vertebris, ut Corpus
ſe flectere queat;
Coſtæ, 10.
quarum viginti quatuor;
Os pectoris, 11.
duæ *Scapulæ*, 12.
Os ſeſſibuli, 13.

Lacerti 15. & *Ulnæ*,

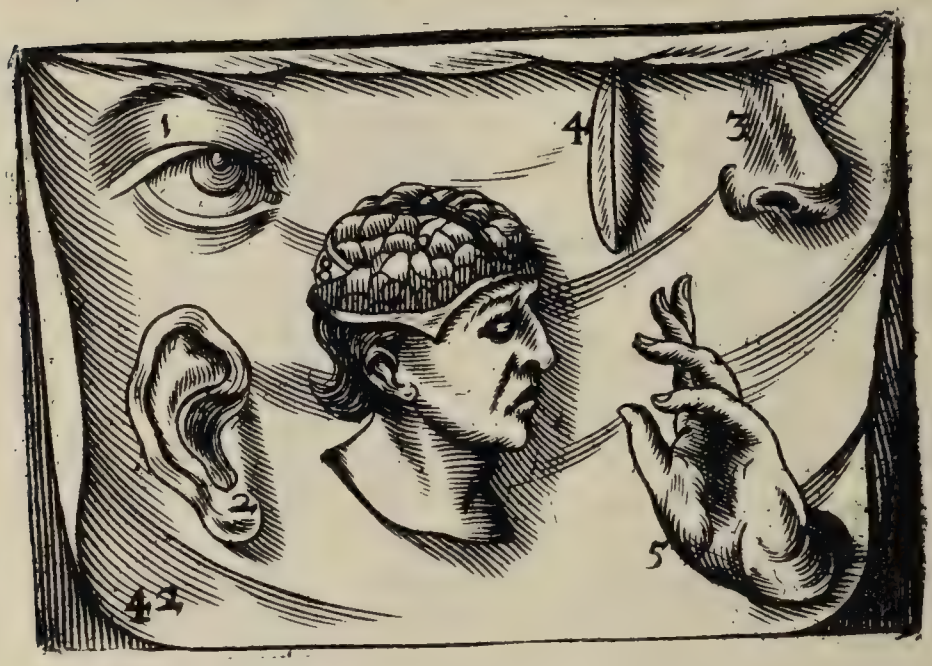
Tibiæ, 14.
Fibula 16. anterior

& poſterior. 17.
Oſſa *Manûs*, 18.
ſunt triginta quatuor,
Pedis, 19. triginta.
In Oſſibus
eſt *Medulla*.

XLII.

The outward and inward Senſes.

Senſus externi & interni.



There are five outward Senſes;
The Eye 1.
ſeeth colours,
what is white or black,
green or blew,
red or yellow.
The Ear 2.
heareth Sounds,
both natural,
Voices and Words;
and artificial,
muſical Tunes.

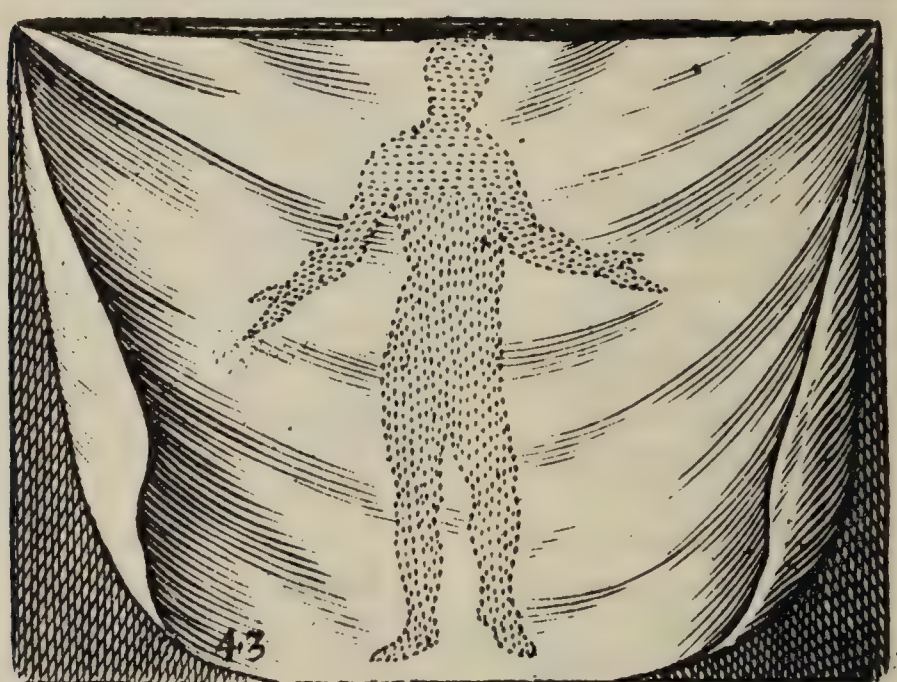
Senſus externi
ſunt quinque;
Oculus 1.
videt *colores*,
quid album vel atrum,
viride vel cœruleum,
rubrum aut luteum, ſit.
Auris 2.
audit *Sonos*,
tum naturales,
Voces & Verba;
tum artificiales,
Tonos Muſicos.

The Noſe 3.
ſenteth ſmells
and ſtinks.
The Tongue 4.
with the roof of the mouth
taſteth ſavours, what is
ſweet or bitter, keen or bi-
ſour or harſh. (ting,
The Hand 5.
by touching diſcerneth
the quantity
and quality of things,
the hot and cold,
the moiſt and dry,
the hard and ſoft,
the ſmooth and rough,
the heavy and light
The inward Senſes
are three.
The Common-ſenſe 7:
under the forepart of the
apprehendeth (head,
things taken from the
outward Senſes.
The Phantaſie 6.
under the crown of the head
judgeth of thoſe things,
thinketh and dreameth.
The Memory 8.
under the hinder part of the
layeth up every thing (head
and fetcheth them out:
it loſeth ſome,
and this is forgetfulneſs.
Sleep,
is the Reſt of the Senſes.

Naſus 3.
olfacit Odores,
& Fætores.
Lingua 4. cum Palato
guſtat Sapores,
quid dulce aut amarum,
acre aut acidum,
acerbum aut auſterum.
Manus 5.
dignoſcit tangendo
rerum Quantitatem
& Qualitatem,
calidum & frigidum,
humidum & ſiccum,
durum & molle,
læve & aſpetum,
grave & leve.
Senſus interni
ſunt tres.
Senſus communis 7.
ſub *ſincipite*,
apprehendit
à Senſibus externis
percepras res.
Phantaſia 6.
ſub *vertice*,
dijudicat res iſtas,
cogitat, ſomniat.
Memoria 8.
ſub *occipitio*,
ſingula recondit
& depromit:
quædam deperdit,
& hoc eſt *Oblivio*.
Somnus
eſt Senſuum requies.

XLIII.

The Soul of man. *Anima hominis.*



The Soul
is the life of the body,
one in the whole:
Only Vegetative
in Plants.
With sensitive
in Animals;
And also Rational
in man.
This consisteth in
three things;
In the understanding

Anima
est vita corporis,
in toto una:
Tantùm *Vegetativa*,
in *Plantis*;
Simul *Sensitiva*,
in *Animalibus*;
Etiam *Rationalis*,
in *Homine*.
Hæc consistit
in tribus;
In *Mente* (Intellectu)

where-

whereby it judgeth,
and underſtandeth
a thing good and evill,
or true or apparent;

In the will,
whereby it chuſeth,
and deſireth,
or rejecteth
or miſliketh
a thing known.
In the Mind,
whereby it purſueth
the good choſen;
or avoideth the evill
rejected.
Hence is hope,
and Fear,
in the deſire
and diſlike;
Hence is love
and joy,
in the fruition;
But Anger,
and Grief,
in ſuffering.
The true judgment of
a thing is Knowledge;
the falſe is Error,
Opinion, and Suſpition.

quâ cognoſcit
& intelligit,
Bonum ac Malum,
vel verum, vel apparens;

In *Voluntate*,
quâ eligit
& concupiſcit,
aut rejicit
& averſatur
cognitum;
In *Animo*,
quo proſequitur
Bonum electum,
vel fugit
Malum rejectum.
Hinc *Spes*,
& *Timor*,
in cupidine
& averſatione.
Hinc *Amor*
& *Gaudium*,
in fruitione:
Sed *Ira*
ac *Dolor*,
in paſſione.
Vera rei cognitio,
eſt *Scientia*;
falſa, *Error*;
Opinio, *Suſpicio*.

Deformes

XLIV.

Deformes

&

Monſtroſi.



Deformed and Monſtrous People.

Monſtrous and deſormed people, are thoſe which differ in the body from the ordinary ſhape; as are, the huge Gyant, 1.
the little Dwarf, 2.
One with two bodies, 3.
One with two heads, 4.
& ſuch like Monſters.

Amongſt theſe are reckoned,
The jolt headed, 5.
The great Noſed, 6.
The blubber-lipped, 7.
The blub-cheeked, 8.
The goggle-eyed, 9.
The wry-necked, 10.
The great-throated, 11.
The crump-backed, 12.
The crump-footed, 13.
the ſteeple-crowned, 15
adde to theſe the
Bald-pated. 14.

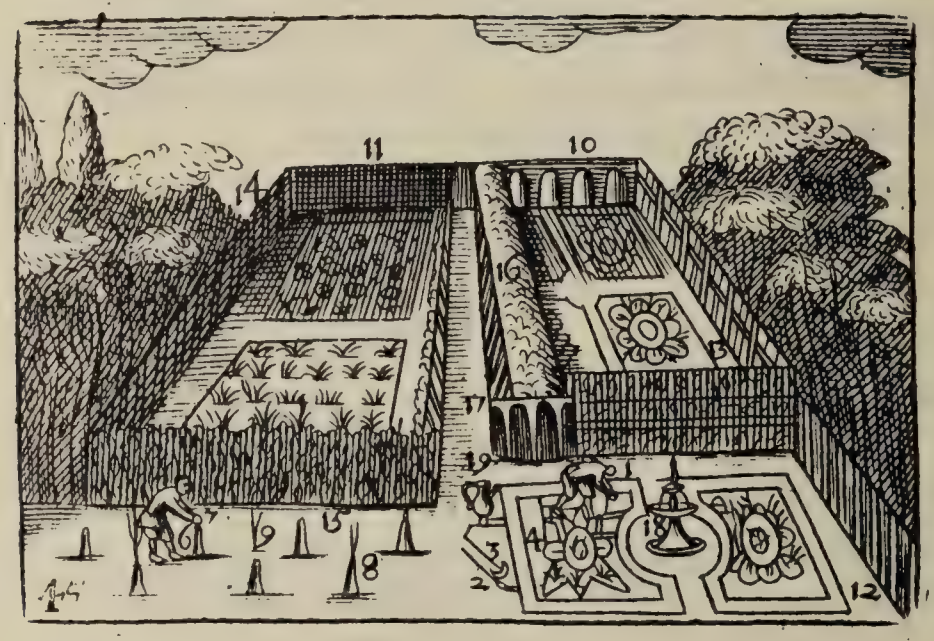
Monſtroſi
& *Deformes* ſunt
abeuntes corpore
à communi formâ:
ut ſunt,
immanis *Gigas*, 1.
nanus *Pumilio*, 2.
Bicorpor, 3.
Biceps, 4.
& id genus Monſti
His accenſentur:

Capito, 5.
Naſo, 6.
Labeo, 7,
Bucco, 8.
Strabo, 2.
Obſtipus, 10.
Strumoſus, 11.
Gibboſus, 12.
Loripes, 13.
Cilo; 15.
adde
Calvaſtrum, 14.

XLV.

The Dreſſing of Gardens.

Hortorum cultura.



We have ſeen Man; Now let us go on to Mans living, and to Handy-craft-Trades, which tend to it.

The firſt & moſt antient ſuſtenance, were the fruits of the earth.

Hereupon the firſt labour of Adam, was the dreſſing of a garden.

The Gardiner 1. digeth in a garden-plot,

Hominem vidimus: Jam pergamus ad *Victum* hominis, & ad *Artes Mechanicas*, quæ huc faciunt.

Primus & antiquiſſimus *Victus*, (mus *Terræ Fruges*:

Hinc primus Labor Adami, *Horti-cultura.*

Hortulanus (Olitor) 1 in *Viridario* fodit,

with

with a Spade 2.
or Mattock, 3.
and maketh Beds 4.
and places wherein to
plant Trees; 5.
on which he setteth
Seeds and plants.
The Tree Gardiner 6.

planteth Trees, 7.
in an Orchard,
and grafteth siens 8.
in Stocks, 9.
He seeneth his Gar-
den, either by Care,
with a mound, 10.
or a stone-wall, 11.
or a rail, 12.
or Pales, 13.
or a Hedge, 14.
made of Hedge-stakes,
and bindings;

Or by Natura, with
Brambles & Bryars. 15.
It is beautified
with Walkes 16.
and Galleries, 17.
It is watered
with Fountains 18.
and a watering-pot, 19.

Ligone 2.
aut *Bipalio*, 3.
facitq; *Pulvinos* 4.

ac *Plantaria*; 5.
quibus infert
Semina & *Plantas*.
Arborator 6.
in *Pomario*
plantat *Arbores*, 7.
inseritque
Surculos 8.
Viviradicibus. 9.
Sepit Hortum,
vel Cura,
Muro, 10.
aut *Macerie*, 11.
aut *Vacerrâ*, 12.
aut *Plancis*, 13.
aut *Sepe* 14.
flexâ è *sudibus*
& *vitilibus*;

Vel Natura,
Dumis & *Vepribus*. 15.
Ambulacris 16.
& *Pergulis* 17.
ornatur.
Fontanis 18.
& *Harpagio* 19.
rigatur.

XLVI.

Husbandry. *Agricultura.*



The Plow-man 1.
yoketh Oxen 3.
to a Plough, 2.
and holdeth
the Plow-stilt, 4
in his left-hand
and the Plow-staff 5.
his right-hand
(with which he re-
moveth clods 6.)
he cutteth the Land
(which was manured
afore with Dung 8.)
with a share, 7.
and a Coulter,

Arator 1.
jungit *Boves* 3.
Aratro, 2.
&, tenens
lævâ *Stivam*, 4.
dextrâ *Rallam* 5,
quâ amovet
Glebas, 6.
terram scindit
Vomere,
& *Dentali*, 7.
antea *Fimo* 8.
Sarcoratam.

and

and maketh furrows 9.
Then he ſoweth
the Seed 10.
and harroweth it in
with a Harrow. 11.
The Reaper 12.
ſheareth the Ripe
Corn with a Sickle, 13.
gathereth up the
handfuls, 14. (15.
& bindeth the ſheaves.
The Thraſher 16.
thraſheth Corn on the
Barn-floor 17.
with a flayl, 18,
toſſeth it in a winnow-
ing-basket, 19.
and ſo when the chaff,
and the ſtraw, 20.
are ſeparated from it,
he putteth it into Sacks
The Mower 22. (21.
maketh Hay in a Me-
dow, cutting down
Grals with a Sithe, 23.
and raketh it together
with a Rake, 24.
he maketh up cocks, 26
with a fork, 25. (27.
& carrieth it on cariages
into the Hay-Barn. 28.

facitque *Sulcos*. 9.
Tum *ſeminat*
Semen 10.

& inoccat *Occâ*. 1.
Meſſor 12.
metit fruges maturas
Falce meſſoriâ, 13.

colligit *Manipulos*, 14.
& colligat *Mergetes*. 15.
Tritor 16.

in *areâ Horrei* 17.
triturat Frumentum
Flagello (tribulâ) 18.
jactat *Ventilabro*, 19.
atque ita, ſeparatâ *Paleâ*
& *Stramine*, 20.

congerit in *Saccos*, 21.
Fœniſeca 22,
in *Prato* facit *Fœnum*,
deſecans *Gramen*
Falce fœnariâ, 23,

corraditq; *Raſtro*, 24.
componit *Acervos* 26.
Furcâ, 25.
& convehit *Vehibus* 27.
in *Fœnile*. 28.

Pecuaria.

XLVII.

Grasing. *Pecuaria.*



Tillage of ground, & keeping Cattle, was in old time the Care of Kings & Noble-men, at this day onely of the meanest sort of People.

The Neat-herd 1. calleth out the heards, 2 out of the beasthouses 3 with a Horn, 4. (sed. and driveth them to

Agrorum cultus & res pecuaria, (bus, antiquissimis iempori- Regum, Heroum; hodie tantùm infimæ Plebis, Cura est.

Bubulcus 1. evocat *Armenta* 2. è *Bovilibus* 3. *Buccinâ* (Cornu) 4. & pastum ducit.

Opilio

The Shepherd 5.
feedeth his Flock 6.
being furnished with a
Pipe 7.
and a Scrip, 8
and a Sheep-hook 9.
having with him
a great Dog 10.
fenced with a
Collar 11.
against the Wolves.
Swine 12.
are fed out of a
Swine-Trough.
The Farmers wife 13.
milketh the Udder
of the Cow 14.
at the Cratch 15.
over a Milk-pale 16.
and maketh Butter of
Cream in a Churn 17.

and Cheeses 18.
of Curds.
The Wool 19.
is shorne from Sheep,
whereof several gar-
ments are made.

Opilio (Pastor) 5.
pascit *Gregem*, 6.

instructus *Fistulâ* 7.
& *Perâ*, 8
ut & *Pedo* 9.
habens secum
Molossum 10.
munitum,
contra Lupos,
Millo 11.
Sues 12.
ex *haræ aqualiculo*
saginantur.
Villica 13.
mulget
vaccæ Vbera 14.
ad *Præsepe* 15.
super *Mulctrâ* 16.
& facit
in *Vase butyraceo* 17.
Butyrum
è *flore Lactis*,
& è *Coagulo*
Caseos 18.
Ovibus
detondetur *Lana* 19.
ex qua conficiuntur
variæ *Vestes*.

XLVIII.

Mellificium.



The making of **Honey.**

The Bees
send out a ſwarm 1.
and ſet over it,
a Leader 2.

That ſwarm,
being ready to flie away
is recalled by the
tinkling of a
Brazen veſſel 3.
and is put up into a
new Hive 4.

They make little
Cells with ſix corners 5
and fill them with
Honey-dew,
and make Combs 6.
out of which
the Honey runneth 7.

The Partitions
being melted with fire,
turn into Wax 8.

Apes
emittunt *Examen* 1
adduntque illi
Ducem (Regem) 2

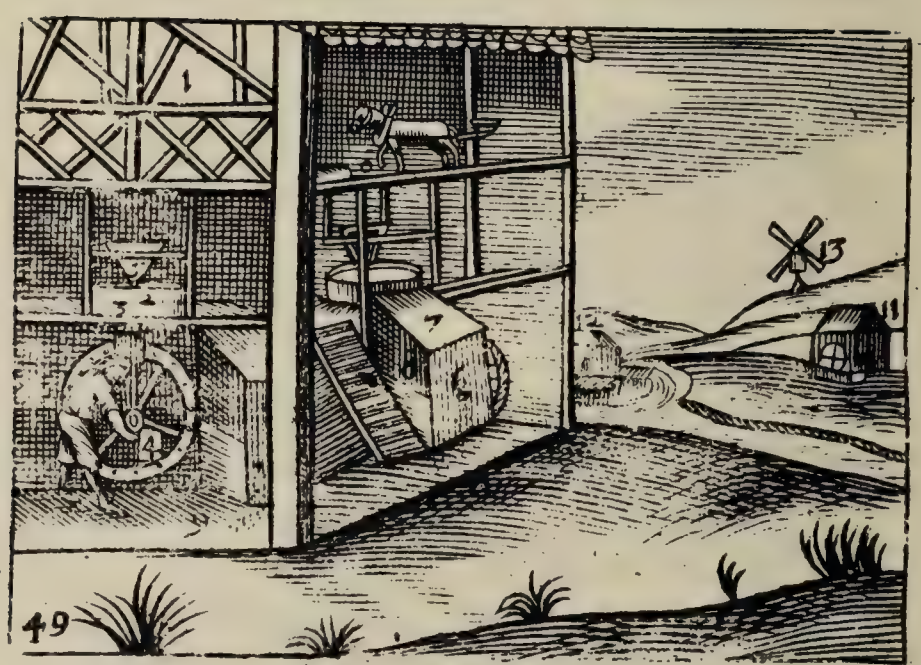
Examen illud,
avolaturum,
revocatur
tinnitu
Vaſis æneis 3.
& includitur
novo *Alveari* 4

Struunt
Cellulas ſexangulares 5
eaſque complent
melligine,
& faciunt *Favos* 6.
è quibus
Mel effluit 7.

Crates,
igne liquati,
abeunt in *Ceram* 8.

XLIX.

Molitura.



Grinding.

In a Mill 1.
A ſtone 2.
runneth upon a ſtone 3

A Wheel 4.
turning them about,
and grindeth corn pou-
red in by a Hopper 5.
and parteth
the Bran 6.
falling into the
Trough 7.
from the Meal
ſlipping through
a Boulter 8.

Such a Mill,
was firſt a
Hand-mill 9.
then a
Horſe-Mill 10.
then a Water-Mill 11.
and a Ship-mill 12.
and at laſt,
a Wind-Mill 13.

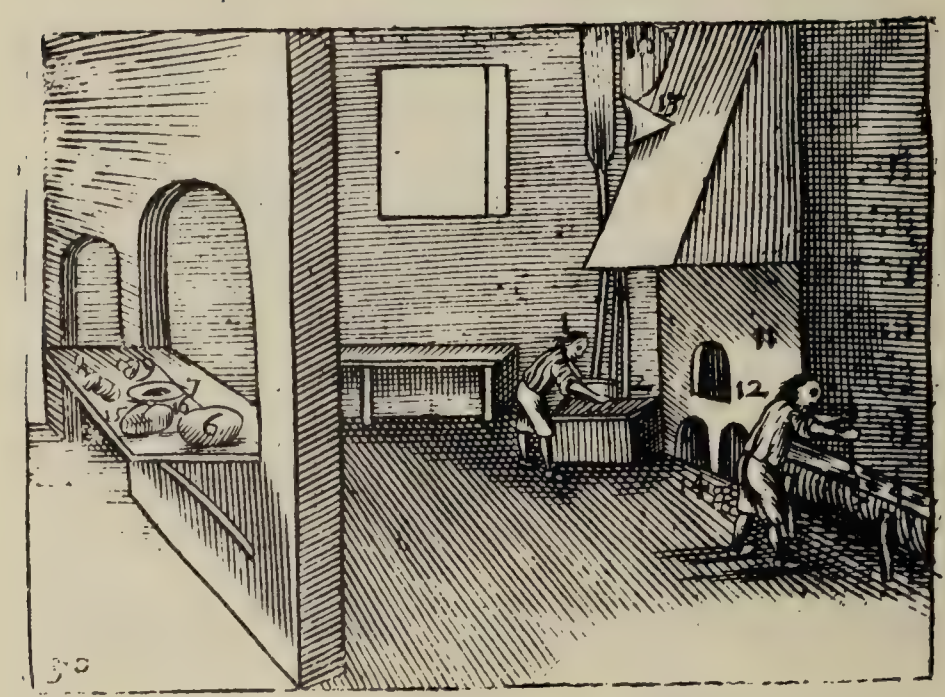
In *Mola* 1.
currit Lapis 2.
ſuper lapidem 3.

circumagente
Rota 4.
& conterit
per *Infundibulum* 5.
infuſa Grana,
ſeparatque *Furfurem* 6.
decidentem
in *Ciſtam* 7.
à *Farinâ* (Polline)
elabente
per *Excuſſorium* 8.

Talis mola,
primùm fuit,
Manuaria 9.
deinde,
Jumentaria 10.
tum *aquatica* 11.
& *Navalis* 12.
tandem,
Alata (pneumatica) 13.

L.

Panificium.



Bread-Baking.

The

The Baker 1.
ſifteth the Meal
in a Rindge 2.
and putteth it into
the Kneading-trough 3.
Then he powreth
water to it,
and maketh Dough 4.
and kneadeth it
with a wooden ſlice 5.
Then he maketh
Loaves 6.
Cakes 7.
Cimnels 8.
Rolls 9. &c.
Afterwards he ſet-
teth them on a Peel 10.
and putteth them tho
row ẏ Oven-mouth 12.
into the Oven 11.
But firſt
he pulleth out the fire,
and the coals with a
Coal-Rake 13.
which he layeth on a
heap underneath 14.
And thus
is Bread baked,
having the Cruſt
without 15.
and ẏ Crumb within 16

Piſtor 1.
cernit *Farinam*
Cribro 2. pollinario,
& indit
Maſtræ 3.
tum affundit
aquam,
& facit *Maſſam* 4.
depſitque
ſpathâ 5. lignea;
dein format
Panes 6.
Placentas 7.
Similas 8.
Spiras 9. *&c.*
Poſt imponit
Palæ 10.
& ingerit
Furno 11.
per *Præfurnium* 12.
Sed priùs
eruit
Rutabulo 13.
ignem & Carbones,
quos infra congerit 14.
Et ſic
pinſitur *Panis*,
habens extra
Cruſtam 15.
intus *Micam* 16.

LI.

Piſcatio.



Fiſhing.

The

The Fiſher-man 1.	*Piſcator* 1.
catcheth Fiſh,	captat piſces,
either on the ſhoar,	ſive, in littore,
with an Hook, 2.	*Hamo*, 2.
whichh angeth bya line	qui ab *arundine*
from the angling-rod,	filo pendet,
and on which	& cui inhæret
the bait ſticketh;	*Eſca*;
or with a	ſive
Cleek-Net, 3.	*Fundâ*, 3.
which hanging	quæ pendens
on a Pole, 4.	*Perticâ*, 4.
is put into the water;	aquæ immittitur;
or in a Boat, 5.	ſive, in *Cymba*, 5.
with a Trammel-Net 6.	*Reti*, 6.
or with a Weel, 7.	ſive *Naſſâ*, 7.
which is laid in	quæ per Noctem
the water by Night.	demergitur.

Aucupium.

LII.

Fowling. *Aucupium.*



The Fowler 1.	*Auceps* 1.
maketh	exſtruit
a bed, 2.	*Aream*, 2.
ſpreadeth	ſuperſtruit illi
a Bird-net. 3.	*Rete* aucupatorium, 3.
throweth bait 4.	obſipat *Eſcam*, 4.
upon it, & hiding him-	&, abdens ſe
ſelf in a Hut 5.	in *latibulum* 5.
he alloreth Birds,	alliciat aves,

Canna

by the chirping of
lure-birds, which part-
hop upon the bed, 6.
and are partly
shut in
Cages, 7.
and thus he
entangleth
Birds that fly over,
in his Net,
whil'st they settle
themselves down;
or he setteth
Snares, 8.
on which they hang,
and strangle
themselves;
or he setteth
lime-Twigs 9.
on a Perch, 10.
upon which
if they sit,
they enwrap their
Feathers,
that they cannot
fly away, and fall
down to the ground;
or he catcheth them
with a Pole.
and a Pit-fall. 12.

Cantu *Illicum*,
qui partim
in areâ currunt, 6.
parrim
Caveis
incluſi ſunt; 7.
atque ita
reti obruit
tranſvolantes
aves,
dum
ſe demittunt:
aut tendit
Tendiculas, 8.
quibus ſeipſas
ſuſpendunt
& ſuffocant;
aut exponit
viſcatos calamos 9.
Amiti, 10.
quibus
ſi inſident,
implicant
Pennas,
ut nequeant
avolare,
& decidunt in terram:
aut captat
Perticâ, 11.
vel *Decipulâ*. 12.

Venatus.

LIII.

Venatus.



Hunting.

The

The Hunter 1.
hunteth wilde-beaſts,
whil'ſt he beſetteth a
Wood with Toyls, 2,
ſtretched out,
upon Shoars 3.
The Beagle 4. (beaſt,
traceth the wilde-
and findeth him out
by the ſent;
the Tumbler,
or Grayhound, 5.
purſueth it.
The Woolf,
falleth into
a Pit; 6.
the Stag, 7.
as he runneth away,
into Toyles.
The Boar, 8.
is ſtruck thorow with
a Hunting-Spear, 9.
The Bear 10.
is bitten
by Dogs,
and is knocked
with a Club, 11.
If any thing get
away, it eſcapeth, 12.
as here a Hare,
and a Fox.

Venator 1.
venatur feras,
dum ſylvam
cingit *Caſſibus*, 2.
tentis
ſuper *Varos* (furcillas) 3.
Canis ſagax 4.
veſtigat feram,
aut indagat
odoratu;
Vertagus 5.
perſequitur.

Lupus,
incidit
in *Foveam*; 6.
fugiens *Cervus*, 7.
in *plagas*.

Aper 8
tranſverberatur
Venabulo. 9.
Urſus 10.
mordetur
à canibus,
& tumditur
Clavâ. 11.
Si quid effugit,
evadit, 12.
ut hîc *Lepus*
& *Vulpes*.

Lanionia

LIV.

Lanionia.



Butchery.

Lanio,

The Butcher, 1.
killeth
fat Cattle, 2.
(The lean 3.
are not fit to eat)
he knocketh them
down with an Ax, 4.
or cutteth their throat
with a ſlaughter-knife 5.
he fleaeth them, 6.
and cutteth them in
pieces, & hangeth out
the fleſh, to ſell
in the Shambles 7.

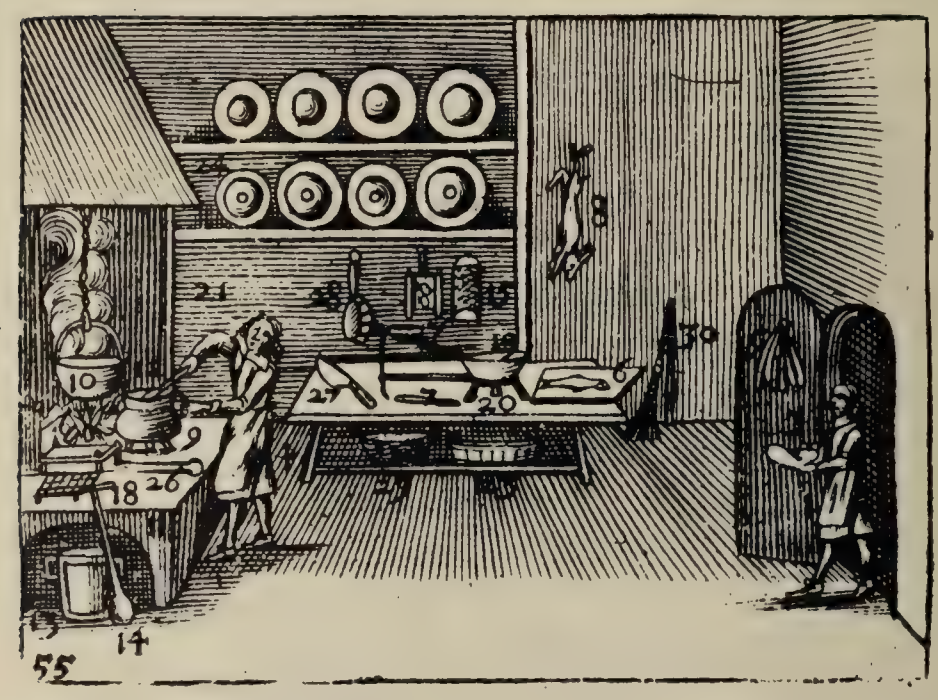
He dreſſeth a ſwine 8.
with fire,
or ſcalding water, 9.
& maketh gammous, 10.
Peſtills 11.
and Flitches, 12.
Beſides,
ſeveral Puddings,
Chitterlings, 13.
Bloodings, 14.
Liverings, 15.
Saſſadges 16.
The Fat 17.
and 18. Tallow
are melted.

Lanio 1.
mactat
Pecudem altilem, 2.
(*Veſcula* 3.
non ſunt veſca)
proſternit
Clavâ, 4.
vel jugulat
Clunaclo, 5.

excoriat(deglubit) 6.
diſſecatque,
& carnes
in *Macello* 7.
venum exponit.
Suem 8.
glabrat igne,
vel aquâ fervidâ, 9.
& facit *Pernas*, 10.
Petaſones 11.
& *Succidias*: 12.
Præterea,
Farcimina varia,
Faliſcos, 13.
Apexabones, 14.
Tomacula, 15.
Botulos(Lucanic as.) 16.
Adeps 17.
& *Sebum* 18.
eliquatur.

LV.

Cookery. *Coquinaria.*



The Yeoman of the Larder 1.
bringeth forth
Provision 2.
out of the Larder. 3.
The Cook 4.
taketh them, and ma-
keth several Meats.
He first pulleth off
the Feathers,
and draweth the guts
out of the Birds 5.
he scaleth, & splitteth
Fish. 6.

Promus condus 1.
profert
è *Penu* 3.
Obsonia. 2.
Ea accipit *Coquus*, 4.
& coquit
varia *esculenta.*
Aves 5.
prius deplumat
& exenterat;
Pisces 6.
desquamat
& exdorsuat;

Quasdam

He draweth ſome fleſh with lard, by means of a Larding-Needle 7.

He caſeth Hares 8. (Pots 9.

Then he boyleth them in and Kettles 10. on the Hearth 11. and ſcummeth them with a Scummer 12.

He ſeaſoneth things that are boyled, with Spices, which he pounded with a Peſtil 14. in a Mortar 13. or grateth with a Grater 15.

He roſteth ſome on Spits 16. and with a ſack 17. or upon a Grid-iron 18.

Or fryeth them in a Frying-Pan 19. upon a Brand-Iron 20.

Kitchen Utenſils beſides are a Cole-Rake 21. a Chafing-Diſh 22. a Trey 23. in which Diſhes 24. and Platters 25. are waſhed; A pair of Tongs 26. a Shredding-Knife 27. a Colander 28. a Basket 29. and a Bezom 30.

Quaſdam carnes *lardo* trajectat, ope *Creacentri* 7.

Lepores 8. exuit.

Tum elixat *Ollis* 9: & *Cacabis* 10. in *Foco* 11. & deſpumat *Ligula* 12.

Elixata condit aromatibus, quæ comminuit *Piſtillo* 14. in *Mortario* 13: aut terit *Radulâ* 15.

Quædam aſſat *Verubus* 16. & *Automato* 17 vel ſuper *Craticulam* 18.

Vel frigit *Sartagine* 19. ſuper *Tripodem* 20.

Vaſa Coquinaria prætereâ ſunt *Rutabulum* 21. *Foculus* (Ignitabulum) 22. *Trua* 23. (in quâ eluuntur *Catini* 24. & *Patinæ* 25.) *Pruniceps* 26. *Culter inciſorius* 27. *Qualus* 28: *Corbis* 29. & *Scopæ* 30.

LVI.

The Vintage. *Vindemia.*



Wine
groweth
in the Vine-yard, 1.
where Vines
are propagated,
and tied with
Twigs to Trees 2.
or to *props*, 3.
or frames, 4.

When the time of
grape-gathering
is come, they cut off

Vinum
creſcit
in *Vinea*, 1.
ubi *Vites*
propagantur,
& viminibus
ad arbores, 2.
vel ad *Palos* (vidicas) 3.
vel ad *Juga*, 4.
alligantur.

Cùm tempus
vindemiandi adeſt,
abſcindunt

the

the Bunches,
and carry them in measures of three-bushels 5.
and throw them into a Vat, 6.
and tread them with their Feet, 7.
or stamp them with wooden Pestill, 8.
and squeese out the juice in the Wine-press, 9.
which is called must, 11
and being received in a great Tub, 10.
it is powred into Hogsheads, 12.
it is stopped up 15.
and being laid close in Cellars upon settles 14.
it becommeth wine.
It is drawn out of the Hogshead, with a Cock, 13.
or faucet, 16.
(in which is a Spigot)
the Vessel being unbunged.

Botros,
& comportant
Trimodiis, 5.
conjiciuntque
in *Lacum*, 6.
calcant *pedibus*, 7.
aut tundunt
ligneo Pilo, 8.
& exprimunt
succum
Torculari, 9.
qui dicitur *Mustum*, 11.
&, *Orcâ* 10.
exceptum,
Vasis (Doliis) 12.
infunditur,
operculatur, 15.
& in *Cellas*
super *Cantherios* 14.
abditum, in Vinum abit.
E *dolio*
promitur,
Siphone; 13.
aut *Tubulo*, 16.
(in quo est
Epistomium)
Vase relito.

LVII.

Zythopœia.



Drawing.

where

Where Wine
is not to be had
they drink Beer,
which is brewed
of Malt 1.
and Hops, 2.
in a Caldron 3.
afterwards it is
powred into Vatts, 4,
and when it is cold.
it is carried
in Soes, 5.
into the Cellar 6.
and is put into
Vessels.

Brandi-wine,
extracted by the power
of heat from dregs
of wine in a Pan, 7.
over which
a Limbeck 8.
is placed,
droppeth thorow
a Pipe 9.
into a Glasse.

Wine and Beer,
when they turn sowr,
become Vinegar.

They make Mede
of Wine and Honey.

Ubi non
habetur *Vinum*,
bibitur
Cerevisia (Zythus)
quæ
ex *Byne* 1.
& *Lupulo*, 2.
in *Aheno* 3.
coquitur;
post in *Lacûs*, 4.
effunditur,
&, frigefactum,
Labris 5. defertur
in *Cellaria* 6.
& vasibus
infunditur.

Vinum sublimatum,
è fecibus vini
in *Aheno*, 7.
cui superimpositum est
Alembicum, 8.
vi Caloris
extractum,
destillat
per *Tubum* 9.
in *Vitrum*.

Vinum & Cerevisia,
acescens,
fit *Acetum*.

Ex Vino & Melle
faciunt *Mulsum*.

LVIII.

A Feaſt. *Convivium.*



When a Feaſt
is made ready,
the Table is covered
with a Carpet 1.
and a Table-Cloth 2.
by the Waiters,
who beſides
lay the Trenchers, 3.
Spoons, 4.
Knives, 5.
with little Forks, 6.
Table-Napkins, 7.
Bread, 8.

Cum apparatur
Convivium,
Menſa ſternitur
Tapetibus 1.
& *Mappâ*, 2.
à *Triclinariis*.
qui præterea apponunt
Diſcos (Orbes) 3.
Cochlearia, 4.
Cultros 5.
cum *Fuſcinulis*, 6.
Mappulas, 7.
Panem 8.

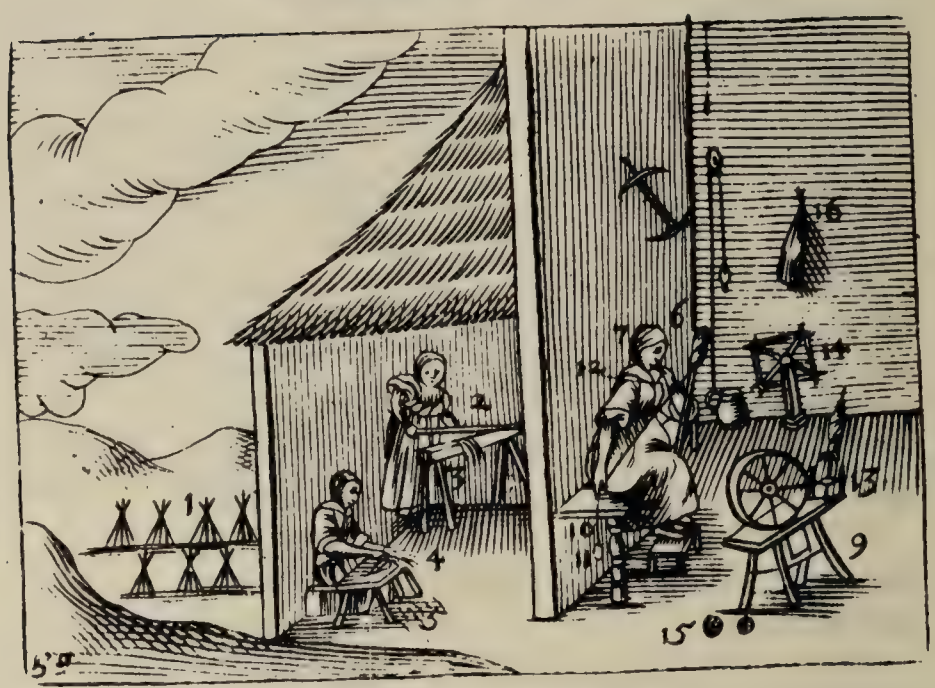
with

with a Salt-ſellar, 9.
Meſſes
are brought
in Platters, 10.
a Pie, 19.
on a Plate.
The Gueſts,
being brought in by
the Hoſt 11.
waſh their hands
out of a Laver, 12.
or Ewer, 14.
over a Hand-Baſin, 13.
or Bowl, 15.
and wipe them with
a Hand-Towel, 16.
then they ſit at the Table
on Chaires. 17.
The Carver 18.
breaketh up the good cheer
and divideth it.
Sauces are ſet
amongſt Roſte-meat
in Sawſers. 20.
The Butler 21.
filleth ſtrong-wine
out of a Cruſe 25.
or Wine-pot 26.
or Flagon, 27.
into Cups 22.
or Glaſſes 23.
which ſtand on
a Cup-board 24.
and he reacheth them
to the Maſter
of the Feaſt, 28.
who drinketh to his
Gueſts.

cum *Salino*. 9.
Ferculæ
inferuntur
in *Patinis*; 10.
Artocreas, 19.
in *Lance*.
Convivæ,
ab *Hoſpite*
introducti 11.
abluunt Manûs
è *Gutturnio* 12.
vel *Aquali*, 14.
ſuper *Malluvium* 13.
aut *Pelvim*, 15.
terguntque
Mantili; 16.
tum aſſident Menſæ
per *Sedilia*. 17.
Structor 18.
deartuat dapes
& deſtribuit.
Aſſaturis
interponuntur
Embammata
in *Scutellis*. 20.
Pincerna 21.
infundit *Temetum*,
ex *Urceo* 25,
vel *Cantharo* 26.
vel *Lagenâ*, 27.
in *Pocula* 22.
& *Vitrea* 23.
quæ exſtant
in *Abaco* 24.
& porrigit
Convivatori, 28.
qui *Hoſpitibus* propinat.

LIX.

Tractatio Lini.



The dreſſing of Line.

Line

Line and Hemp, being rated in water, and dried again, 1. are braked with a wooden Brake, 2. where the Shives 3. fall down, then they are heckled with an Iron Heckle, 4. where the Tow 5. is parted from it.

Flax is tied to a Diſtaff, 6. by the Spinſter, 7. which with her left hand pulleth out the Thred, 8. and with her right hand turneth a wheel 9 or a Spindle 10. upon which is a Wharl 11.

The Spool receiveth the Thred, 13. which is drawn thence upon a Yarn-windle; 14 hence either Clewes 15. are wound up, or Hanks 16. are made.

Linum & Cannabis, aquis macerata, rurſumq; ſiccata, 1. contunduntur *Frangibulo ligneo*, 2. (ubi *Cortices* 3. decidunt) tùm carminantur *Carmine ferreo*, 4. ubi *Stupa* 5. ſeparatur.

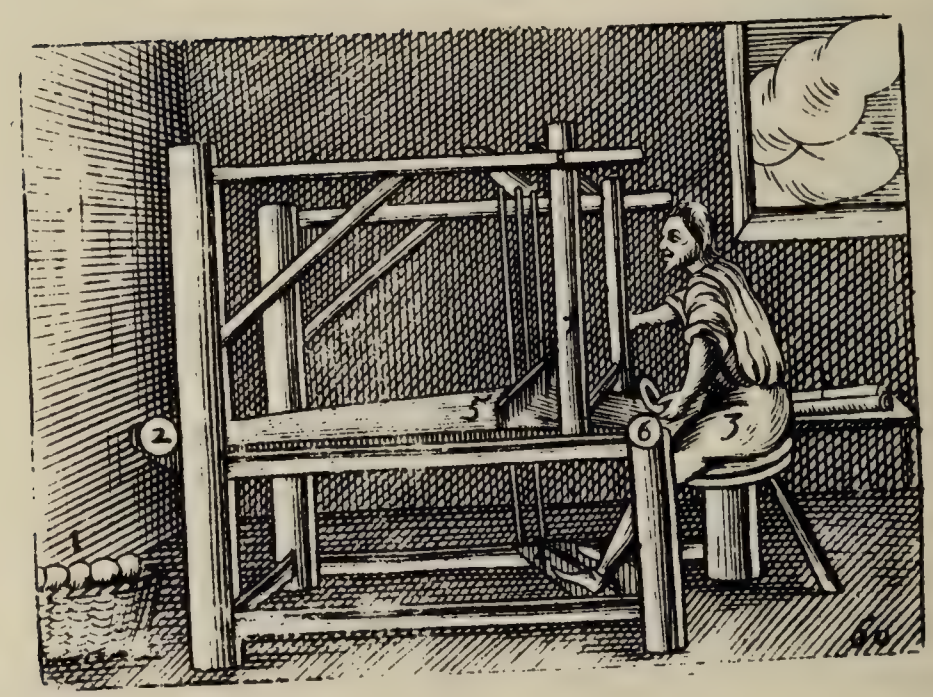
Linum purum alligatur *Colo*, 6. à *Netrice*, 7. quæ ſiniſtrâ trahit *filum*, 8. dextrâ 12. *Rhombum* (girgillum) 9 vel *Fuſum* 10. (in quo *Verticillus* 11.) verſat.

Fila accipit, *Volvâ*; 13. inde deducuntur in *Alabrum*; 14. hinc vel *Glomi* 15. glomerantur, vel *Faſculi* 16. fiunt.

Textura.

LX.

Textura.



Weaving.

The

The Webſter,
undoeth the Clewes, 1.
into Warp,
and wappeth it about
the Beam, 2.
and as he ſitteth
in his Loom, 3.
he treadeth upon
the Treddles, 4.
with his Feet.
He divideth
the warp, 5. with yarn,
and throweth
the Shuttle 6.
thorow, in which is
the Wooſe,
and ſtriketh it cloſe
with the ſley, 7.
and ſo maketh
Linnen-cloth. 8.
So alſo the
Clothier
maketh Cloth
of Wool.

Textor,
diducit in *Stamen*
Glomos, 1.
& circumvolvit
Jugo, 2.
ac ſedens
in *Textrino*, 3.
pedibus
calcat
Inſilia. 4.
Liciis
diducit *Stamen*, 5.
& trajicit
Radium, 6.
in quo eſt
Trama,
ac denſat
Pectine, 7.
atque ita conficit
Linteum. 8.
Sic etiam
Pannifex
facit *Pannum*
è *Lanâ*.

LXI.

Linea.



Linnen-Clothes.

Linnen-

Linnen-webs	*Linteamina*
are bleached in ỹ Sun 1	inſolantur, 1.
with water poured on them 2.	aquâ perfuſa 2.
till they be white.	donec candefiant.
Of them	Ex iis
the Sempſter 3.	*Sartrix* 3.
ſoweth Shirts 4.	ſuit *Induſia* 4
Hand-kirchers 5.	*Muccinia* 5.
Bands 6.	*Collaria* 6.
Caps, &c.	*Capitia*, &c.
These,	Hæc,
if they be fouled,	ſi ſordidentur,
are waſhed again by	à *Lotrice* 7.
the Landreſs 7.	rurſum lavantur
in water or Lee,	aquâ ſive *lixivio*
and Sope.	ac *Sapone*.

Sartor

LXII.

Sartor.



The Taylor.

The

The Taylor 1.
cutteth Cloth 2.
with Shears 3.
and soweth it together
with a needle
and double thred 4.
Then he
presseth the Seams
with a pressing-iron 5.
And thus he maketh
Coats 6.
with Plaits 7.
in which the
Border 8.
is below with Laces 9.
Cloaks 10.
with a Cape 11.
and Sleeve Coats 12.
Doublets 13.
with Buttons 14.
and Cuffs 15.
Breeches 16.
sometimes
with Ribbons 17.
Stockings 18.
Gloves 19.
Muntero Caps 20,&c.
So the Furrier
maketh Furred gar-
of Furs. (ments

Sartor 1.
discindit *Pannum* 2.
Forfice 3.
consuitque,
Acu
& *filo duplicato* 4.
Postea
complanat *Suturas*
Ferramento 5.
Sicque conficit
Tunicas 6.
Plicatas 7.
in quibus infra est
Fimbria 8.
cum *Instituis* 9.
Pallia 10.
cum *Patagio* 11.
& *Togas manicatas* 12.
Thoraces 13.
cum *Globulis* 14.
& *Manicis* 15.
Caligas 16.
aliquando
cum *Lemniscis* 17.
Tibiala 18.
Chirothecas 19.
Amiculum 20. &c.
Sic *Pellio*,
facit *Pellicia*,
è *Pellibus*.

LXIII.

Sutor.



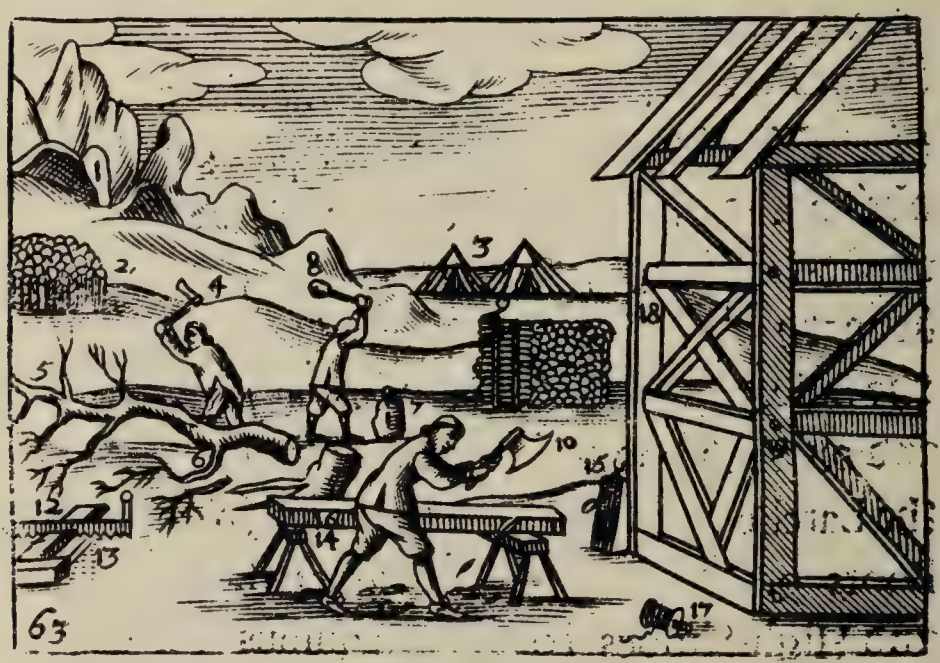
The Shoo-Maker.

The Shoo-maker 1.
maketh Slippers 7.
Shooes 8.
(in which is seen
above the
upper-Leather,
beneath
the Sole,
and on both sides
the Latchets)
Boots 9.
and High-Shooes 10.
of Leather, 5.
(which is
cut with a
Cutting-Knife 6.)
by means of
an Awl 2.
and Lingel 3.
upon a
Last 4.

Sutor 1.
conficit,
ope *Subulæ* 2.
& *fili picati* 3.
ſuper *Modulo* 4.
è *Corio* 5.
(quod
Scalpro ſutorio 6.
diſcinditur)
Crepidas (*Sandalia*) 7.
Calceos 8.
(in quibus
ſpectatur
ſupernè
Obſtragulum,
infernè
Solea,
& utrinque
Anſæ)
Ocreas 9.
& *Perones* 10.

LXIII.

The Carpenter. *Faber lignarius.*



We have ſeen
Mens Food
and cloathing;
now his dwelling
followeth.

At firſt they dwelt
in Caves 1.
then in
Booths
or Huts 2.
and then again
in Tents 3.
at the laſt
in Houſes.

Hominis
Victum & Amictum,
vidimus:
ſequitur nunc,
Domicilium ejus.

Primò habitabant
in *Specubus* 1.
deinde
in *Tabernaculis*
vel *Tuguriis* 2.
tum etiam
in *Tentoriis* 3.
demum,
in *Domibus*.

The

The Woodman felleth and heweth down Trees 5.
with an Ax 4.
the Boughs 6.
remaining.

He cleaveth Knotty
with a Wedg 7. (wood
which he forceth in
with a Beetle 8.
and maketh
Wood-ſtacks 9.

The Carpenter
ſquareth Timber with
a Chip-Ax 10.
whence Chips 11.
fall, (Saw 12.
and ſaweth it with a
where the Saw-duſt 13.
falleth down.

Afterwards he lifteth
ỹ beam upon treſſels 14.
by ỹ help of a Pulley 15.
faſteneth it with
Cramp-irons 16.
and marketh it out
with a Line 17.

Then he frameth
the Walls together,
and faſteneth the great
pieces with pins 19.

Lignator
Securi 4.
ſternit & truncat
Arbores 5
remanentibus
Sarmentis 6.
Clavoſum Lignum
findit *Cuneo* 7.
quem adigit
Tudite 8.
& componit
Strues 9.
Faber Lignarius
aſciat *Aſcia* 10.
Materiam,
unde cadunt
Aſſulæ 11.
& ſerrat *Serra* 12.
ubi *Scobs* 13.
decidit;
Poſt elevat *tignum*
ſuper *Canterios* 14.
ope *Trochleæ* 15.

affigit *Anſis* 16.
& lineat
Amuſsi 17.
Tum compaginat
Parietes 18.
& configit *trabes*
Clavis trabalibus 19.

LXIV.

Faber Murarius.



The Maſon.

The Maſon 1.
layeth a Foundation,
and buildeth
Walls 2.

Either of Stones,
which ỳ Stone-digger,
getteth out of the
Quarry 3.
and the Stone-cutter 4.
ſquareth by
a Rule 5.

Or of Bricks 6.
which are made of
Sand and Clay
ſteped in water,
and are burned
with fire.

Afterwards he plaiſ-
tereth it with Lime,
by means of a Trowel 7.
and garniſheth it with
Rough-caſt 8.

Faber murarius 1.
ponit *Fundamentum*
& ſtruit
Muros 2.

Sive è *Lapidibus*
quos *Lapidarius*
eruit
in *Lapicidinâ* 3.
& *Latomus* 4.
conquadrat
ad *Normam* 5.

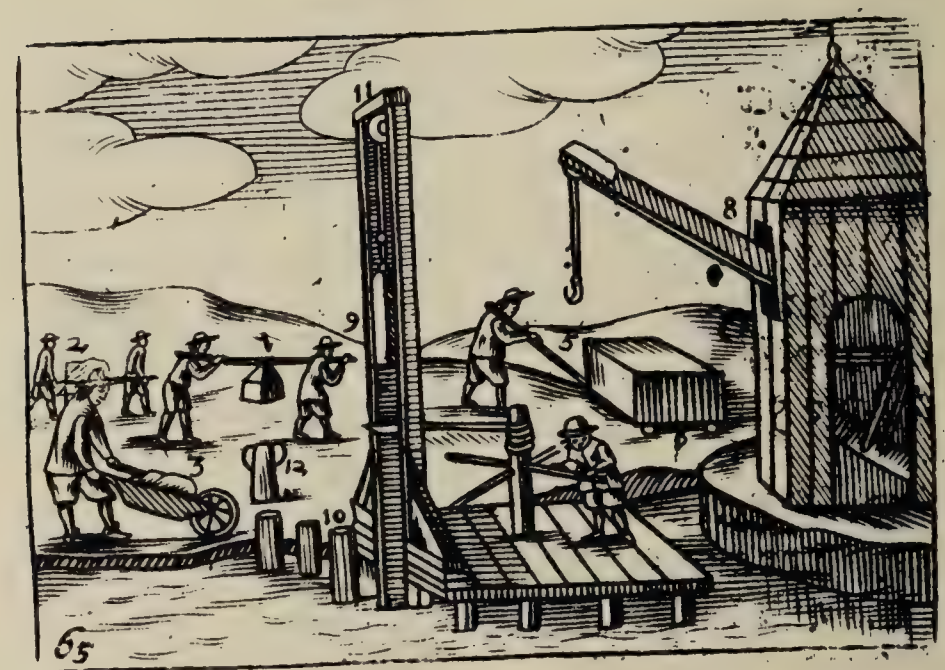
Sive è *Lateribus* 6.
qui, ex *arenâ*
& *luto*,
aquâ intritis,
formantur,
& igne excoquuntur:

Dein cruſtat
Calce,
ope *Trullæ* 7.

& *Tectorio* veſtit 8.

LXV.

Machinæ.



Engines.

One can carry as much by thrusting a Wheel-Barrow 3. afore him, having an Harneſs 4. hanged on his neck, as two can carry on a Cole-ſtaff 1. or Hand-barrow 2.

But he can do more, that rolleth a weight, laid upon Rollers 6. with a Lever 5.

A Wind-Beam 7. is a poſt which is turned by going about it.

A Crane 8. hath a hollow-wheel, in which one walking, draweth weights out of a Ship, or letteth them down into a Ship.

A Rammer 9. is uſed to faſten Piles 10. it is lifted up with a rope drawn by Pullies 11 or with hands, if it have handles 12.

Quantum duo ferre *Palangâ* 1. (poſſunt, vel *Feretro* 2. tantum poteſt unus, trudendo ante ſe *Pabonem* 3. ſuſpensâ à collo *Ærumnâ* 4.

Plus autem poteſt, qui moſem, *Phalangis* (Cylindris) 6. impoſitam, provolvit, *Vectè* 5.

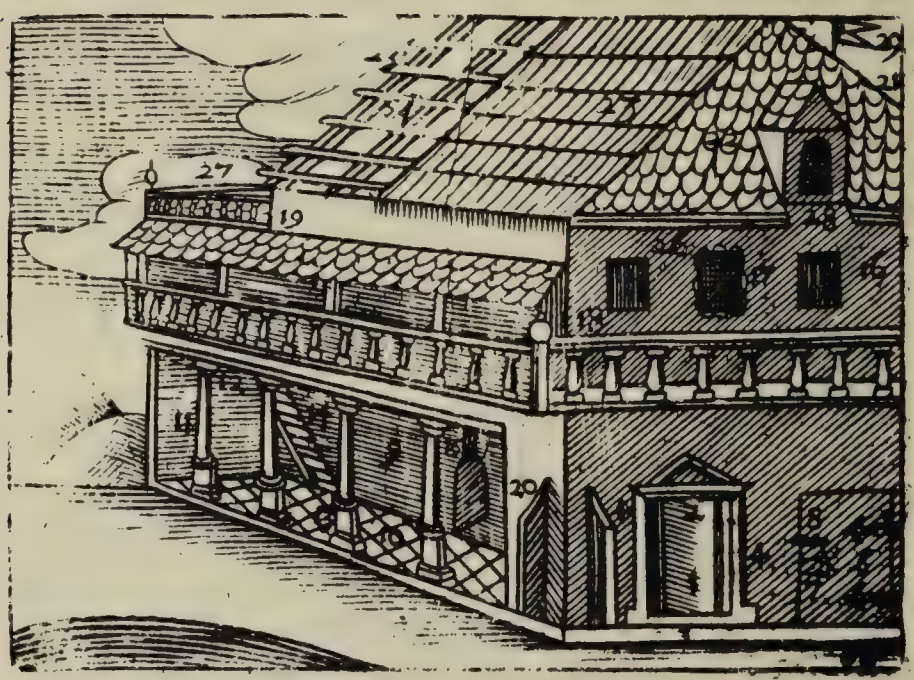
Ergâta 7. eſt columella, quæ verſatur circumeundo.

Geranium 8. habet *Tympanum*, cui inambulans quis, pondera navi extrahit, aut in navem demittit.

Fiſtuca 9. adhibetur ad pangendum *Sublicas* 10. adtollitur, funè, tracto per *Trochleas* 11 vel manibus, ſi *anſas* habet 12.

LXVI.

A House. *Domus.*



The Porch 1. (house.
is before the door of ẏ
The door hath
a threshold 3.
and a Lintel 2.
and Posts 4.
on both sides
The Hindges 5.
are on the right hand
upon which ẏ doors 6.
hang,
the Latch 7.
and the Bolt 8.
are on the left-hand.
Before the house
is a fore-court 9.

Ante *Januam Domus*
est *Vestibulum* 1.
Janua habet
Limen 2.
& *Superliminare* 3.
& utrinque
Postes 4.
A dextris
sunt *Cardines* 5.
à quibus pendent
Fores 6.
à sinistris *Claustrum* 7.
aut *Pessulus* 8.

Sub ædibus
est *Cavædium* 9.

with

with a Pavement of
ſquare-ſtones, 10.
born up with pillars, 11
in which is the
Chapiter 12.
and the Baſe. 13.
They go up into the
upper-ſtories
by Greeſes, 14.
and winding-ſtairs 15.
The Windows, 16.
appear on the outſide,
and the Grates 17.
the Galleries, 18.
the water-Tables, 19.
and Buttereſſes 20.
to bear up the Walls.
On the Top
is the Roof, 21.
covered with Tyles, 22.
or Shingles, 23.
which lye upon
Laths, 24. (25.
and theſe upon Rafters.
The Eaves, 26.
adhere to the Roof.
The plate without
a Roof is called an
open Gallery. 27.
In the Roof are
Juttings out 28. (knops)
and Pinnacles 29. (or

pavimento teſſellate, 10.
fulcitum *columnis*, 11.
in quibus
Periſtylium 12.
& *Baſis*. 13.
Per *Scalas* 14.
& *Cochlidia* 15.
aſcenditur in ſuperiores
contignationes.
Extrinſecus
apparent *Feneſtræ*, 16.
& *Cancelli* (clathra) 17.
Pergulæ, 18.
Suggrundia, 19.
& *Fulcra* 20.
fulciendis muris.
In ſummo eſt
Tectum, 21. [*tegulis*] 22
contectum *Imbricibus*
vel *Scandulis*, 23.
quæ incumbunt
Tigillis, 24.
hæc *Tignis*. 25.
Tecto adhæret
Stillicidium. 26.
Locus ſine tecto
dicitur *Subdiale*. 27.
In tecto ſunt
Meniana 28.
& *Coronides*. 29. *Me-*

LVII.

Metallifodinæ.



A Mine.

Miners

Miners 1.

go into the Grove, 2.
by a Stick, 3.
or by Ladders, 4.
with Lanthorns, 5.
and dig out the Oar,
with a Pick, 6.
which being put
into Baskets, 7.
is drawn out
with a Rope 8.
by the means of
a Turn, 9.
and is carried to the
Smelting-house, 10.
where it is forced
with fire that the Me-
tal may run out, 12.
the Dross, 11.
is thrown aside.

Metalli-fossores 1.
ingrediuntur
Puteum fodinæ, 2.
Bacillo, 3.
sive *Gradibus*, 4.
cum *Lucernis*, 5.
& effodiunt
Ligone, 6.
terram Metallicam,
quæ imposita *Corbibus*, 7

extrahitur *Fune* 8.

ope *Machinæ tractoria*.
& defertur (9.

in *Ustrinam*, 10.
ubi igne urgetur,
ut profluat
Metallum; 12.
Scoriæ, 11.
seorsim abjiciuntur.

LXVII.

Faber Ferrarius.



The Black-Smith.

The Black-Smith 1.
in his Smithie
(or forge) 2.
bloweth the fire with a
pair of Bellowes, 3.
which he bloweth
with his Feet, 4.
and so heateth the
Iron;
And then he taketh
it out with the tongs 5.
layeth it upon
the Anvile, 6.
and striketh it with
a Hammer, 7.
where the Sparks 8.
fie off.
And thus
are hammered out
Nailes, 9.
Horshooes, 10,
Cart-strakes, 11.
Chains, 12.
Plates,
Locks and Keys,
Hindges, *&c.*

He quencheth
Hot-Irons
in the Cool-trough.

Faber ferrarius 1.]

in *Ustrinâ* (Fabrica) 2.
inflat ignem
Folle, 3.
quem adtollit
Pede, 4.
atq; ita candefacit
Ferrum;
Deinde
eximit *Forcipe*, 5.
imponit
Incúdi, 6.
& cudit
Malleo, 7.
ubi *Stricturæ* 8.
exiliunt.
Et sic
excuduntur
Clavi, 9.
Solea, 10.
Canthi, 11.
Catenæ, 12.
Laminæ,
Seræ cum *Clavibus*,
Cardines, &c.

Ferramenta candentia
restinguit
in *Lacu*.

Scriniarius,

LXIX.

Scriniarius
&
Tornator.



The Box-maker, and the Turner.

The Box-maker, 1.
ſmootheth
hewen-Boards 2.
with a Plain, 3.
upon a work board, 4.
he maketh them very ſmooth with
a little plain, 5.
he boareth them thorow with an augre, 6.
carveth them with
a Knife, 7.
faſteneth them together with Glew,
and Cramp-Irons, 8.
and maketh
Tables, 9.
Boards, 10.
Cheſts 11. &c.
The Turner 12. (13.
ſitting over the treddle
turneth with
a throw, 15. (14.
upon a Turners Bench,
Bowls, 16.
Tops, 17.
Puppets, 18.
and ſuch like
Turners work.

Arcularius 1.

edolat *Aſſeres* 2.
Runcinâ, 3.
in *Tabulâ*, 4.
deplanat
Planulâ, 5.
perforat (terebrat)
Terebrâ, 6.
ſculpit
Cultro, 7.
combinat
Glutine
& *Subſcudibus*, 8.
& facit
Tabulas, 9.
Menſas, 10.
Arcas (Ciſtas) 11. &c.
Tornio 12.
ſedens in *Inſili*, 13.
tornat *Torno*, 15.
ſuper *Scamno* tornato- (rio 14.
Globos, 16.
Conos, 17.
Icunculas 18.
& ſimilia
Toreumata.

Figulus.

LXX.

Figulus.

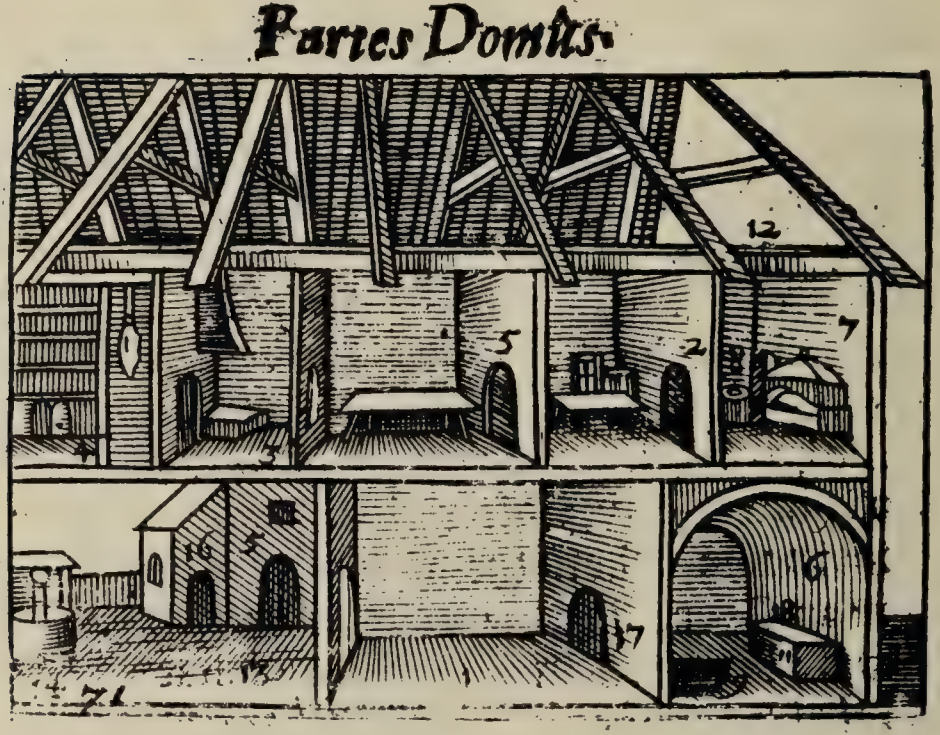


The Potter.

The Potter, 1.
ſitting over
a Wheel, 2.
maketh Pots, 4.
Pitchers, 5.
Pipkins, 6.
Platters, 7.
Pudding-Pans, 8.
Juggs, 9.
Lids, 10. &c.
of Potters-clay, 3. afterwards he baketh them in an Oven, 11.
and glazeth them with White-Lead.
A broken-Pot,
affordeth
Pot-ſheards, 12.

Figulus, 1.
ſedens
ſuper *Rotâ*, 2.
format ex *Argillâ*, 3.
Ollas, 4.
Urceos, 5.
Tripodes, 6.
Patinas, 7.
Vaſa teſtacea, 8.
Fidelias, 9.
Opercula, 10. &c.
poſtea excoquit
in *Furno*, 11.
& incruſtat
Lithargyro.
Fracta Olla,
dat
Teſtas. 12.

LXXI.



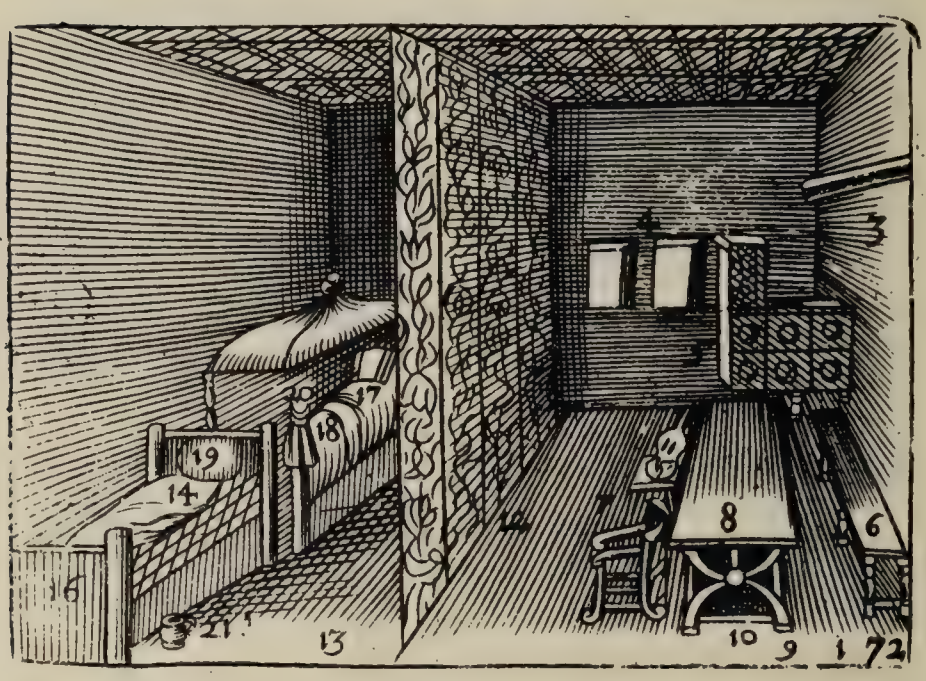
The Parts of a Houſe.

A Houſe is divided
into inner Rooms,
ſuch as are,
the Entry, 1.
the Stove, 2.
the Kitchin, 3
the Buttery, 4.
the Dining-Room, 5.
the Gallery, 6.
the Bed-chamber, 7.
with a Privy made
by it, 8.
Baskets 9.
are of uſe for carrying
things to and fro;
and Cheſts, 10.
(which are made faſt
with a Key) 11.
for keeping them.
The Floor is under
the Roof 12.
In the Yard, 13.
is a Well, 14.
a Stable, 15.
and a Bath. 16.
Under the Houſe,
is the Cellar. 17.

Domus diſtinguitur
in *Conclavia*,
ut ſunt,
Atrium, 1.
Hypocauſtum. 2.
Culina, 3.
Cella penuaria, 4.
Cœnaculum, 5.
Camera, 6.
Cubiculum 7.
cum adſtructo
Receſſu (*Latrinâ*) 8.
Corbes 9.
inſerviunt
rebus transferendis;
Arcæ, 10.
(quæ *Clave* 11.
recluduntur)
adſervandis illis.
Sub tecto eſt
Solum [Pavimentum]
In *Aream*, 13, (12.
Puteus, 14.
Stabulum 15.
cum *Balneo*. 16.
Sub Domo,
eſt *Cella*. 17.

LXXII.

Hypocauſtum cum Dormitorio.



The Stove, with the Bed-Room.

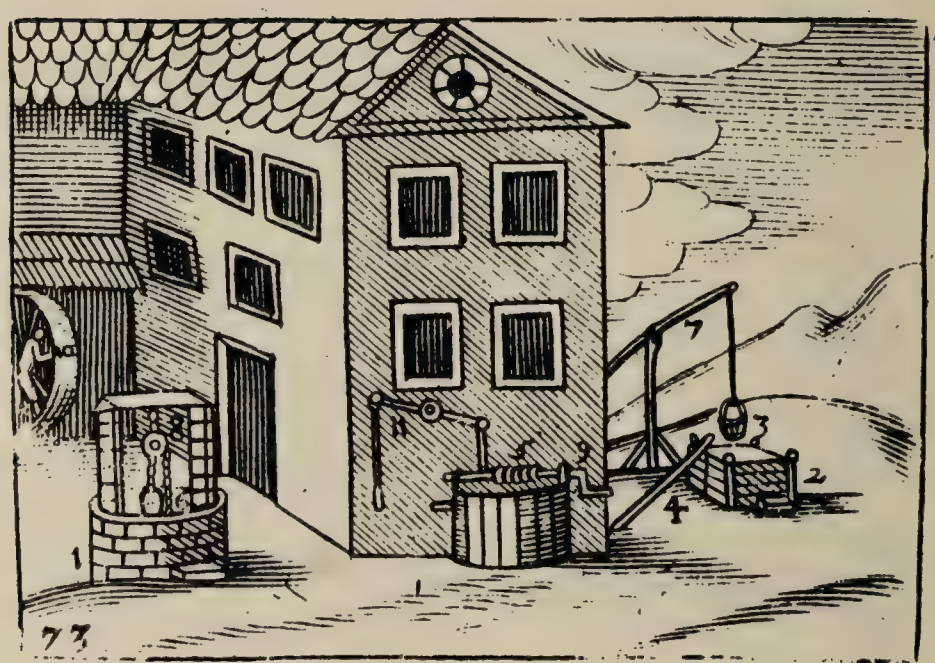
The

The Stove 1.
is beautified with an
Arched-Roof 2.
& wainſcotted walls, 3
It is enlighted with
Windows; 4.
It is heated with
an Oven. 5.
Its Utenſils are,
Benches, 6.
Stools, 7.
Tables, 8.
with Treſſels, 9,
Footſtools, 10.
and Cuſhions, 11.
There are alſo
Tapeſtry hanged. 12.
For ſoft lodging,
in a ſleeping-room, 13.
there is a Bed 14.
ſpread on
a Bed-ſtead, 15.
upon a Straw-pad, 16.
with Sheets, 17.
and Cover lids, 18.
The Bolſter 19.
is under ones head.
The Bed is covered
with a Canopy 20.
A Chamber-Pot, 21.
is for making water in

Hypocauſtum 1.
ornatur *Laqueari* 2.
& *Parietibus*,
tabulatis, 3.
Illuminatur
Feneſtris; 4.
Caleſit
Fornace. 5.
Ejus Utenſilia ſunt,
Scamna, 6.
Sellæ, 7.
Menſæ 8.
cum *fulcris* 9.
ac *ſcabellis*, 10.
& *Culcitræ*. 11.
Appenduntur etiam
Tapetes. 12.
Pro levi cubátu,
in *Dormitorio*, 13.
eſt *Lectus*, (Cubile) 14.
ſtratus
in *Spondâ*, 15.
ſuper *Stramentum*, 16.
cum *Lodicibus*, 17.
& *Stragulis* 18.
Cervical 19.
eſt ſub capite.
Canopéo 20.
Lectus tegitur.
Matula 21.
eſt veſicæ levandæ.

LXXIII.

Putei.



Wells.

Where Springs
are wanting,
Wells are digged, 1.
& they are compaſſed
about with a
Brandrith, 2.
leſt any ſhould fall in.
Thence is water
drawn with Buckets 3.
hanging either at
a Pole, 4.
or a Rope, 5.
or a Chain; 6.
and that either
by a ſwipe, 7.
or a windle, 8.
or a Turn 9.
with a handle,
or a wheel, 10.
or to conclude
by a Pump. 11.

Ubi *Fontes*
deficiunt,
effodiuntur *Putei*, 1.
& circumdantur
Crepidine, 2.
ne quis incidat.
Inde hauritur aqua
Urnis (*ſitulis*) 3.
pendentibus
vel *Perticâ*, 4.
vel *Fune*, 5.)
vel *Catenâ*; 6.
idque
aut *Tollenone*, 7.
aut *Girgillo*, 8.
aut *Cylindro* 9.
manubriato,
aut *Rotâ* (tympano) 10.
aut denique
Antliâ. 11.

LXXIV.

Balneum.



The Bath.

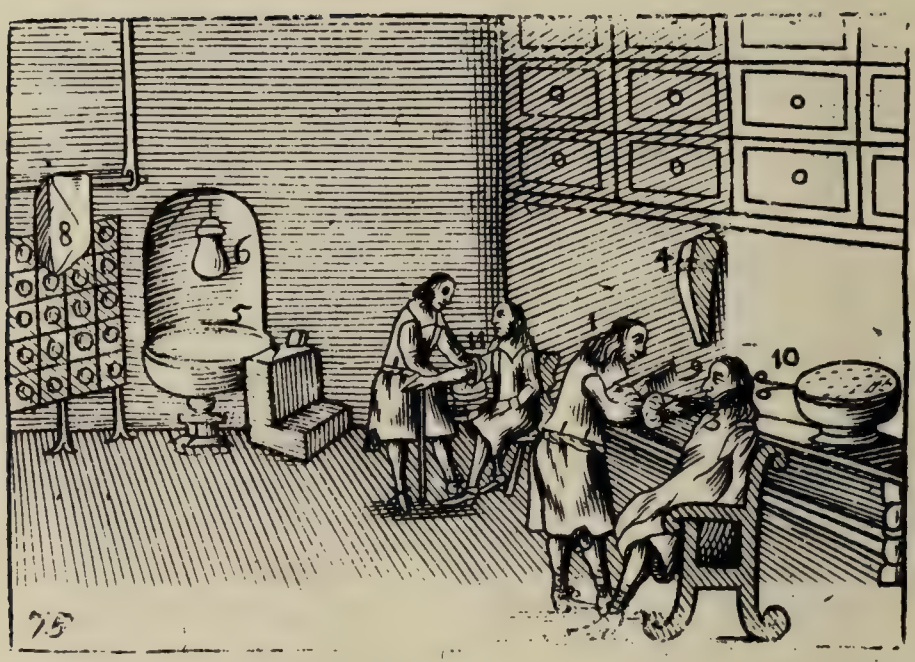
He that desireth to be washt in cold water goeth down into a river 1.
In a Bathing-house 2.
we wash off the filth either sitting in a Tub 3.
or going up into the Hot-house 4.
and we are rubbed with a Pumice stone 6.
or a Hair cloth 5.
In ỹ stripping room 7
we put off our clothes, and have an Apron tied about us 8.
We cover our head with a Cap 9.
and put our feet in a Basin 10.
The Bath-Woman 11.
reacheth water in a Bucket 12. 13.
drawn out of ỹ trough into which it runneth out of Pipes. 14.
The Bath-keeper 15.
lanceth with a Lancer, and by applying (16.
Cupping Glasses 17.
he draweth the blood betwixt the skin & the flesh, which he wipeth away with a Spunge 18

Qui lavari cupit aquâ frigidâ, descendit in *fluvium* 1.
In *Balneario* 2.
abluimus *squalores*,
sive sedentes
in *Labro* 3.
sive conscendentes
in *Sudatorium* 4.
& defricamur *Pumice* 6.
aut *Cilicio* 5.
In *Apodyterio* 7.
vestes exuimus,
& præcingimur
Castulâ (Subligari) 8.
Caput tegimus
Pileolo 9.
& pedes imponimus
Pelluvio 10.
Balneatrix 11.
ministrat aquam
Situlâ 12.
haustam ex *Alveo* 13.
in quem defluit
è *Canalibus*. 14.
Balneator 15.
scarificat *Scalpro* 16.
& applicando *Cucurbitas* 17.
extrahit *sanguinem*
subcutaneum, (18.
quem abstergit *Spongiâ*

Ton-

LXXV.

Tonſtrina.



The Barbers-ſhop.

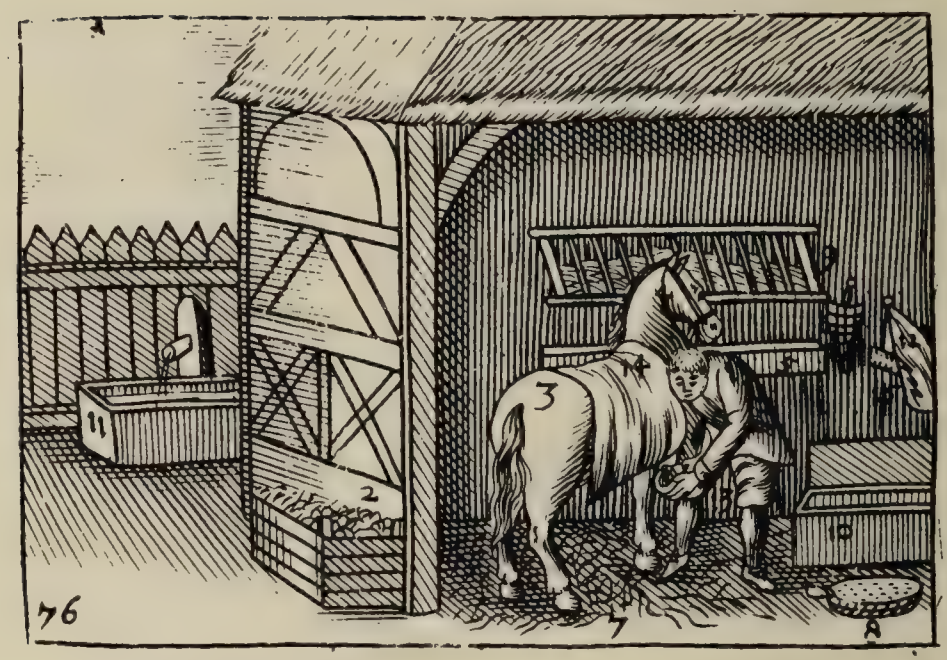
The Barber 1.
in the Barbers-ſhop 2.
cutteth off
the Hair and the Beard
with a pair of Sizzars 3.
or ſhaveth with
a Razor,
which he taketh out of
his Caſe 4.
and he waſheth
one over a Baſen 5.
with Sud,
running out of
a Laver, 6.
and alſo with Sope, 7.
and wipeth him
with a Towel, 8.
combeth him with
a Comb, 9.
and curleth him with
a Criſping-Iron 10.
Sometimes he cut-
teth a vein with
a Pen-knife 11.
where the blood
ſpirteth out. 12.
The Chirurgion
cureth Wounds.

Tonſor 1.
in *Tonſtrinâ* 2.
tondet
Crines & *Barbam*
Forpice 3.
vel radit
Novaculâ,
quam è *Thecâ* 4.
depromit;
& lavat
ſuper *Pelvim* 5.
Lixivio
defluente
è *Gutturnio*, 6.
ut & *Sapone*, 7.
& tergit
Linteo, 8.
pectit
Pectine 9.
criſpat
Calamiſtro 10.
Interdum
Venam ſecat
Scalpello 11.
ubi Sanguis
propullulat. 12.
Chirurgus,
curat *Vulnera*.

Equi-

LXXVI.

Equile.



The Stable.

The

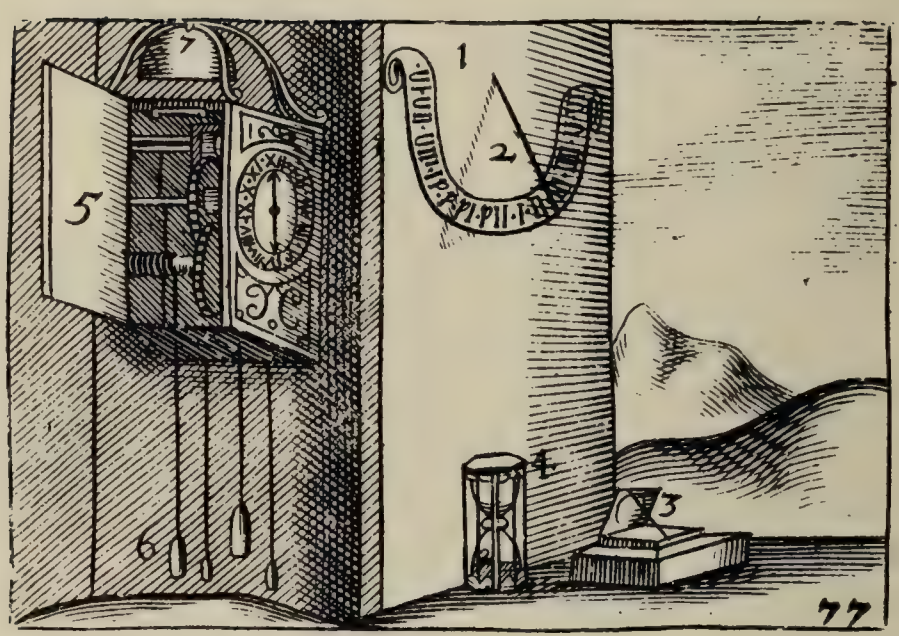
The Horſe Keeper 1.
cleanſeth the Stable
from Dung; 2.
He tyeth a Horſe 3.
with a Halter 4.
to the Manger, 5.
or, if he be apt to bite,
he maketh him faſt
with a Muzzel 6.
Then he ſtreweth
Litter 7. under him.
He winnoweth
Oats with a Van 8.
the Provender being
mixt with Chaff, and
taken out of a Cheſt 10.
and feedeth the horſe
with them, as alſo
with Hay 9.
Afterwards he leadeth
him to the watering-
trough 11. (to water.
Then he rubbeth
him with a Cloth 12.
combeth him with
a Curry Comb 15.
covereth him with an
Houſing cloth 14.
and looketh upon his
Hoofs, whether
the Shooes 13.
be faſt with the nayls.

Stabularius (Equiſo 1.)
purgat à *fimo* 2.
Stabulum;
Alligat *Equum* 3.
Capiſtro 4.
ad *Præſepe*, 5.
aut, ſi mordax ſit,
conſtringit
Fiſcellâ 6.
Deinde
ſubſternit *ſtramenta* 7.
Avenam
ventilat Vanno 8.
(paleis mixtâ,
ac deprompta
è *ciſtâ pabulatoriâ*) 10.
eaque paſcit equum,
ut & *Fœno* 9.
Poſtea
aquatum ducit
ad *Aquarium* 11.
Tum detergit
Panno 12.
depectit *Strigili* 15.
inſternit
Gauſape, 14.
& *Soleas* inſpicit,
an *Calcei ferrei* 13.
firmis *clavis* hæreant.

Horſe

LXXVII.

Horologia.



Dialls.

A Dial
meaſureth hours:
A Sun Dial 1.
ſheweth by the ſhadow
of the Cock 2.
what a clock it is,
either on a wall,
or a Compaſs 3.
An hour-glaſs 4.
ſheweth (hour,
the four parts of an
by the running of ſand,
heretofore of water.
A Clock 5.
numbereth alſo the
hours of the night,
by the turning of the
wheels, the greateſt
whereof is drawn by
a weight 6.
and draweth the reſt.
Then
either the
Bell 7.
by its ſound,
being ſtruck
on by the hammer,
or the hand 8.
without, by its motion about, ſheweth the hour.

Horologium
dimetitur Horas.
Solarium 1.
oſtendit umbra
Gnomonis 2.
quota ſit hora;
ſive in pariete, (câ 3.
ſive in *pyxide magn*
Clepſydra 4.
oſtendit
partes horæ quatuor,
fluxu *arenæ*,
olim aquæ.
Automaton 5.
numerat etiam
nocturnas horas,
circulatione rotarum,
quarum maxima
trahitur
à *Pondere* 6.
& trahit ceteras:
Tum
horam indicat,
vel *Campana* 7.
ſonitu ſuo,
percuſſa
à *malleolo*:
vel extrà

Index 8.
Circuitione ſuâ.

Pictura.

LXXVIII.

Pictura.



The Picture.

Pictures 1.
delight the eyes,
and adorn Rooms.
The Painter, 2.
painteth an Image
with a Pencil, 3.
in a Table, 4.
upon a Case-frame; 5.

holding his Pollet, 6.
in his left-hand,
on which are the paints
which the Boy 7.
ground on a Marble.
The Carver,
and Statuarie
carve Statues, 8.
of Wood and Stone;
The Graver
and the Cutter
grave shapes 10.
and Charracters
with a graving Chesill
in Wood, Brass,
and other Metals. 9.

Picturæ 1.
oblectant Oculos,
& ornant conclavia.
Pictor, 2.
pingit *effigiem*
Penicillo, 3.
in *Tabulâ*, 4.
super *Pluteo*; 5.
sinistrâ tenens
Orbem pictorium, 6.
in quo *Pigmenta*
quæ terebantur
à Puero 7.
in *marmore*.
Sculptor
& *Statuarius*,
exsculpunt *Statuas*, 8.
è Ligno & Lapide.
Cælator
& *Scalptor* insculpit
Æri (Ligno)
aliisque Metallis,
Figuras 10.
& *Characterès*,
Cælo. 9.

LXXIX.

Specularia.



Looking-glaſſes.

Looking-

Looking-Glaſſes 1. are provided, that Men may ſee themſelves;
Spectacles, 2. that he may ſee better, who hath a weak ſight.
Things a far off, are ſeen in a perſpective-glaſs, 3. as things nèer at hand,
A Flea appeareth in a multiplying-glaſs, like a little Hog. (4.
The rayes of the Sun burn Wood thorow a burning-glaſs. 5.

Specula 1. parantur, ut homines intueantur ſeipſos;
Perſpicilla, 2. ut acriùs cernat, qui habet Viſum debilem.
Per *Teleſcopium*, 3. videntur remota, ut proxima;
in *Microſcopio*, 4. Pulex apparet ut Porcellus.
Radii Solis accendunt ligna per *Vitrum urens*. 5.

LXXX.

Vietor.



The Cooper.

The

The Cooper, 1.
having an Apron 2.
tied about him,
maketh Hoops
of Haſſel-rods, 3.
upon a cutting-block, 4
with a Spoke-ſhave, 5.

and Lags 6.
of Timber.
He maketh
Hogs-heads 7.
and Pipes, 8.
with two Heads,
and Tubs, 9.
Soes, 10.
Flaskets, 11.
Buckets, 12.
with one Bottom,
of Lags.
Then he bindeth
them with Hoops, 13.
which he tyeth faſt
with ſmall Twigs, 15.
by means of
a Cramp-Iron, 14.
and he fitteth them on
with a Mallet 16.
and a Driver, 17.

Vietor, 1.
amictus
Præcinctorio, 2.
facit
è *Virgis colurnis*, 3. (4.
ſuper *Sellam inciſoriam*
Scalpro bimanubriato,
Circulos; (5.
& ex *ligno*
Aſſulas. 6.
Ex *aſſulis*
conficit *Dolia* 7.
& *Cupas*, 8.
Fundo bino;
tum *Lacûs*, 9.
Labra, 10.
Pitynas 11.
& *Situlas*, 12.
fundo uno.

Poſtea vincit
Circulis, 13.
quos ligat
ope *Falcis vietoriæ*, 14.

Viminibus, 15.
& aptat
Tudite 16.
ac *Trudiculâ*. 17.

LXXXI.

Reſtio, & Lorarius.



The Roper, and the Cordwainer.

The

The Roper 1.
twisteth
Cords, 2.
of Tow, or Hemp, 4.
(which he wrappeth
about himself)
by the turning
of a Wheel. 3.
Thus there are
made, first Cords, 5.
then Ropes, 6.
and at last Cables. 7.
The Cordwainer 8.
cutteth great
Thongs, 10.
Bridles, 11.
Girdles, 12.
Sword-Belts, 13.
Pouches, 14.
Port-mantles, 15. &c.
out of a Beast-hide. 9.

Restio 1.
contorquet
Funes, 2.
agitatione
Rotulæ, 3.
è *Stupâ*, 4.
vel *Cannabi*,
quam sibi circumdat.
Sic fiunt,
primò *Funiculi*, 5.
tum *Restes*, 6.
tandem *Rudentes*. 7.
Lorarius 8.
scindit
de *corio bubulo*, 9.
Loramenta, 10.
Frena, 11.
Cingula, 12.
Baltheos, 13.
Crumenas, 14.
Hippopéras, 15. &c.

LXXXII.

The Traveller. *Viator.*



A Traveller 1.
beareth on his shoulders in a Budget, 2.
those things which his Satchell 3.
or Pouch, 4.
cannot hold.
He is covered with a Cloak; 5.
He holdeth a Staff 6.
in his Hand, wherewith to bear up himself;

Viator, 1.
portat Humeris
in *Bulgâ*, 2.
quæ non capit
Funda 3.
vel *Marsupium*. 4.

Tegitur
Lacernâ; 5.
Manu tenet
Baculum, 6.

quo se fulciat;

He

He hath néed of
Proviſion for the way,
as alſo of a pleaſant
Companion. 7.
Let him not forſake
the High-road, 9.
for a Foot-way, 8.
unleſſe it be a beaten-
Path.
By-wayes, 10.
and places where two
wayes méet 11.
deceive, and lead men
aſide into uneven-
places, 12.
ſo do not by-paths, 13.
and croſſe-wayes, 14.
Let him therefore
enquire of thoſe
he meeteth, 15.
which way he muſt go;
and let him take héed
of Robbers, 16.
as in the way,
ſo alſo in the Inne, 17.
where he lodgeth
all Night.

Opus habet
Viatico,
ut & fido
& facundo *Comite*. 7.
Propter *Semitam*, 8.
niſi ſit *Callis tritus*,
non deſetat
Viam regiam. 9.

Avia 10.

& *Bivia* 11.
fallunt,
& ſeducunt
in *Salebras*; 12.
non æquè, *Tramites* 13.
& *Compita*. 14.
Sciſcitet igitur
Obvios, 15.
quà ſit eundum;
& caveat
Prædones, 16.
ut in viâ, ſic etiam
in *Diverſorio*, 17.
ubi pernoctat.

LXXXIII.

The Horſ-man. *Eques.*



The Horſe-man 1.
ſetteth a Saddle, 3.
on his Horſe, 2.
and girdeth it on
with a Girth; 4.
He layeth
a Saddle-Cloth 5.
alſo upon him.
He decketh him
with Trappings,
a Fore-ſtall, 6.
a Breaſt-Cloth, 7.

Eques 1.
imponit *Equo* 2.
Ephippium, 3.
idque ſuccingit
Cingulo; 4.
Inſternit etiam
Dorſuale; 5.

Ornat eum
Phaleris,
Frontali, 6.
Antilenâ, 7.

and

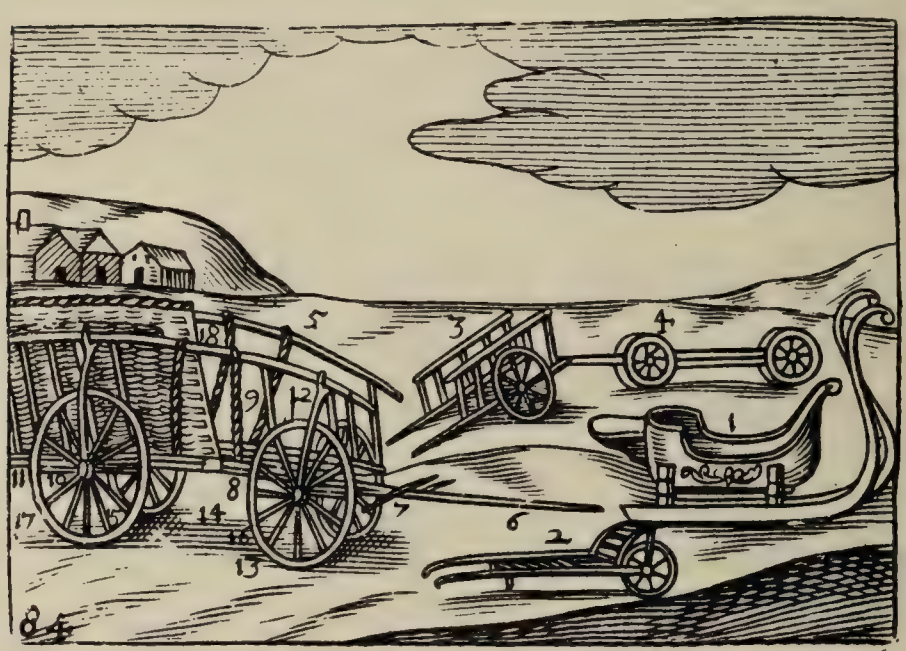
and a Crupper. 8.
Then he getteth upon his Horſe, putteth his Feet into the Stirrops, 9. taketh the Bridle-rein, 10, 11, in his left-hand wherewith he guideth & holdeth the Horſe;
Then he putteth to his Spurs, 12. and ſetteth him on with a Switch, 13. and holdeth him in with a Muſroll. 14.
The Holſters, 15. hang down from the Pummel of the Saddle, 16. in which the Piſtols are put. 17.
The Rider is clad in a ſhort-Coat, 18. his Cloak being tied behind him. 19.
A Poſt 20. is carried on Horſe-back a full Gallop.

& *Poſtilenâ*. 8.
Deinde inſilit in equum, indit pedes *Stapedibus*, 9. ſiniſtrâ capeſſit *Lorum* (habenam) 10. *Freni*, 11. quo equum flectit & retinet;
Tum admovet *Calcaria*, 12. incitatque *Virgulâ*, 13. & coërcet *Poſtomide*. 14.
Bulgæ, 15. pendent ex *apice ephipii*, 16. quibus inſeruntur *Sclopi*. 17.
Ipſe eques induitur *Chlamyde*; 18. *Lacernâ* à tergo revinctâ. 19.
Veredarius 20. curſim equo fertur.

Carriage.

LXXXIV.

Carriages. *Vehicula.*



We are carried
on a Sled 1.
over Snow,
and Ice.

A Carriage with one
Wheel, is called
a Wheel-barrow ; 2.
with two Wheels
a Cart; 3.
with four Wheels

Trahà 1.
vehimur
ſuper nivibus
& Glacie.

Vehiculum unirotum,
dicitur
Pabo ; 2.
birotum,
Carrus ; 3.
quadrirotum

a Wa-

a Wagon,
which is either
a Timber-Wagon, 4.
or a Load-wagon. 5.
The parts of a Wagon are, the Neep,
(or draught-tree,) 6.
the Beam, 7.
the Bottom, 8.
and the sides; 9. (10.
Then the Axle-trees,
about which the
Wheels run,
the Lin-Pins 11.
and Axletree-staves, 12.
being fastened before
them.
The Nave, 13.
is the ground-fast
of the Wheel, 14.
from which come
twelve Spokes; 15.
The Ring encompasseth these, which is
made of six fellows 16.
and as many Strakes. 17
Hampiers, & Hurdles 18
are set in
a Wagon.

Currus,
qui
vel *Sarrácum*, 4.
vel *Plaustrum*. 5.
Partes Currûs sunt,
Temo, 6.
Jugum, 7.
Compages, 8.
Spondæ; 9.
Tum *Axes*, 10.
circa quos currunt
Rotæ, præfixis
Paxillis 11.
& *Obicibus*. 12.
Basis *Rotæ* 13
est *Modiolus*, 14.
ex quo prodeunt
duodecim *Radii*; 15.
Hos ambit
Orbile, compositum
è sex *Absidibus* 16.
& totidem *Canthis*. 17.
Currui
imponuntur
Corbes & Crates. 18.

Carrying

LXXXV.

Carrying to & fro. *Vectura.*



The Coach-man, 1. joyneth a Horſe fit to match aSadle-horſe, 2, 3 to the Coach-tree, with Thongs or Chains 5. hanging down from the Collar, 4.

Then he ſitteth upon the Saddle-horſe, and driveth thoſe that go before him 6.

Auriga, 1. jungit *Parippum* 2. *Sellario*, 3. ad *Temonem*, de *Helcio* 4. dependentibus *Loris* vel *Catenis*. 5.

Deinde inſidet *Sellario*, agit ante ſe *Anteceſſores* 6.

with

with a whip, 7.
and guideth them
with a String. 8.
He greaseth the Axle-
tree with Axle-tree-
grease out of a grease-
pot 9.
and stoppeth the wheel
with a trigen 10.
in a steep descent.
And thus the Coach
is driven along the
wheel-ruts. 11.
Great Persons are
carryed with
six Horses 12.
by two Coach-men,
in a hanging-wagon,
which is called
a Coach; 13.
Others, with two
Horses, 14.
in a Chariot 15.
Horse-Litters 16, 17.
are carried by two
Horses.
They use Pack-hor-
ses instead of Wagons
thorough Hills that are
not passable.

Scuticâ, 7.
& flectit
Funibus. 8.
Axem
ungit
ex *vase unguentario* 9.
Axungiâ;
& inhibet rotam
Sufflamine, 10.
in præcipiti descensu.
Et sic aurigatur
per *Orbitas*. 11.
Magnates
vehuntur
Sejugibus 12.
duobus *Rhedariis*,
Curru pensili
qui vocatur (13.
Carpentum[pilentum;]
Alii, *Bijugibus*, 14.
Essedo. 15.
Arcèræ 16.
& *Lecticæ* 17.
portantur
à duobus equis.
Per invios montes
utuntur,
loco Curruum,
jumentis Clitellariis. 18.

Transitus

LXXXVI.

Transitus aquarum.



Passing over Waters.

Left he that is to passe over a River should be all wet, Bridges 1. were invented for Carriages, and Foot-bridges 2. for Foot-men.

If a River have a Foord, 3. it is waded over. 4.

Flotes, 5. also are made of Timber pinned together; or Ferrie-boats, 6. of planks laid close together, for fear they should receive water.

Besides Scullers 7. are made, which are rowed with an Oar, 8. or a Pole, 9. or haled with a haleing-rope. 10.

Trajecturus flumen ne madefiat, excogitati sunt *Pontes* 1. pro Vehiculis, & *Ponticuli* 2. pro Peditibus.

Si flumen habet *Vadum*, 3. vadatur. 4.

Struuntur etiam *Rates*, 5 ex compactis tignis; vel *Pontones*, 6. ex trabibus consolidatis, ne aquam excipiant.

Porrò fabricantur *Lintres* (Lembi) 7. qui aguntur *Remo*, 8. vel *Conto*, 9. aut trahuntur *Remulco*. 10.

LXXXVII.

Natatus.



Swimming.

Men are wont also to ſwim over waters upon a bundle of flags, 1 & beſides upon blown Beaſt-bladders; 2. and after, by throwing their Hands & Feet 3. abroad.

At laſt they learned to tread the water, 4. being plunged up to the girdle-ſtead, and carrying their Cloathes upon their Head.

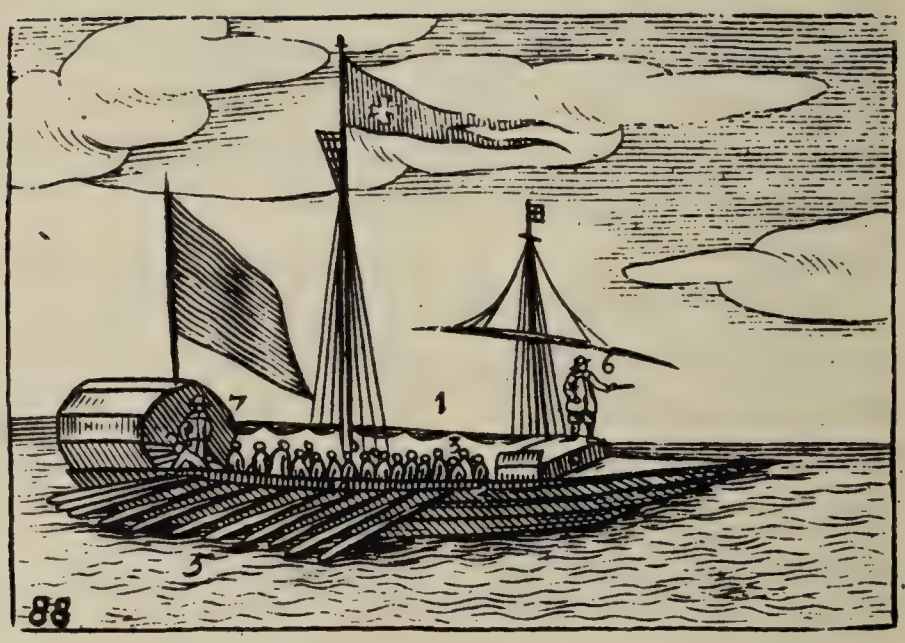
A Diver, 5. can ſwim alſo under the water, like a Fiſh.

Solent etiam tranare aquas, ſuper *ſcirpeum faſcem*, 1 porrò ſuper inflatas *boum Veſicas*; 2. deinde, liberè *jactatu manuum pedumque*. 3. Tandem didicerunt *calcare aquam*, 4. cingulotenus immerſi, & veſtes ſupra caput geſtando.

Urinator, 5. etiam natate poteſt ſub aquâ, ut Piſcis.

LXXXVIII.

Navis Anaria.



A Galley.

A Ship furnished with Oars 1. is a Barge 2. or a Foyst, &c. in which the Rowers, 3. sitting on Seats 4. by the Oar-Rings, Row 5. by striking the water with the Oars.

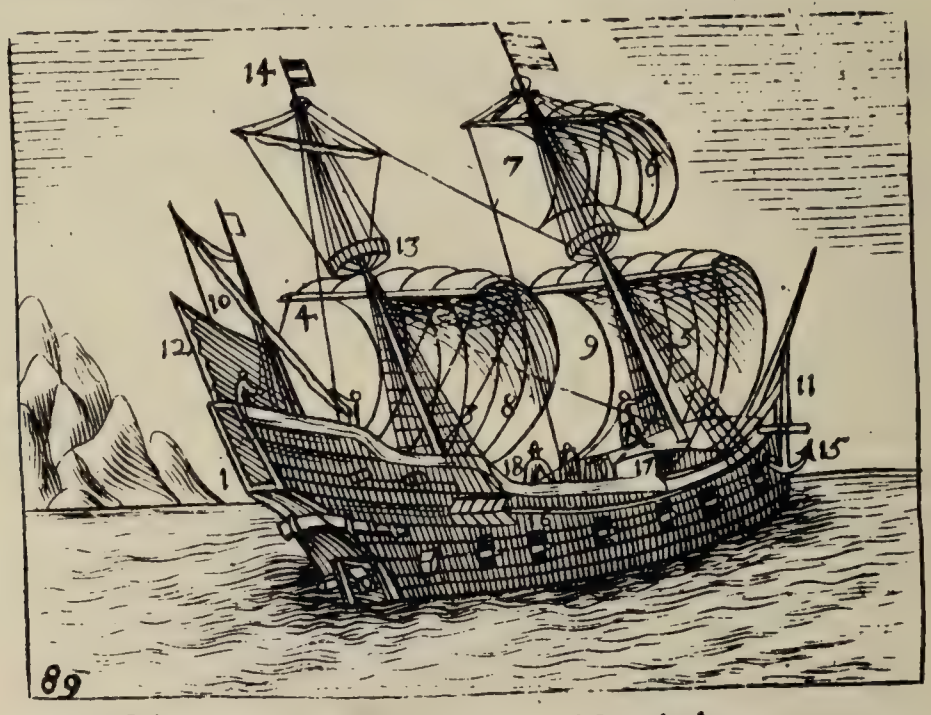
Navis instructa remis 1. est *Uniremis* 2. vel *Biremis*, &c. in quâ *Remiges*, 3. considentes per *Transtra* ad *Scalmos*, 4. aquam *Remis* pellendo, remigant. 5.

The Ship-master 6. standing in the Fore-castell, and the Steers-man 7. sitting at the Stern and holding the Rudder, 8. steer the Vessel.

Prorèta, 6. stans in *Prorâ*, & *Gubernator* 7. sedens in *Puppi*, tenensque *Clavum*, 8. gubernant *Navigium*.

LXXXIX.

A Merchants-ſhip. *Navis oneraria.*



A Ship 1.
is driven onward, not
by Oars, but by the
only force of the
winds.

In it is a Maſt 2.
ſet up, faſtened
with Shrowds 3.
on all ſides to the
main-chains,
to which the
Sail-yards 4. (5.
are tyed, and the Sayls,
to theſe; which are

Navigium 1.
impellitur,
non remis,
ſed ſolâ vi ventorum.

In illo erigitur *Ma-*
undique *(lus*, 2.
ad *Oras Navis*
funibus 3. firmatus;

cui annectuntur

Antennæ, 4.
his, *Vela*, 5.
quæ ad Ventum

ſpread

spred open 6.
to the wind, and are
hoysed by bowlings 7.
The Sayles are
the main-Sayl, 8.
the Trinket
or fore-Sail, 9.
the Misen-Sail,
or Poop-Sail. 10.
The Beak 11.
is in the fore-deck.
The Ancient 12.
placed in the Stern.
On the Mast
is the fore-top 13.
the watch-tower of the
Ship, & over the fore-
top a Vane 14.
to shew which way the
wind standeth.
The ship is stayed
with an Anchor, 15.
The depth is
fathomed with a
Plumet. 16.
Passengers walk up
and down the Decks, 17
The Sea-men run
to and fro through the
Hatches. 18.
And thus, even Seas
are passed over.

expanduntur 6.
& *Versoriis* 7.
versantur.
Vela sunt,
Artemon, 8.

Dolon, 9.

& *Epidromus*. 10. (11.
In *Prorâ* est *Rostrum*.
In *Puppi*,
Signum (vexillum) 12.
ponitur.
In malo
est *Corbis* 13.
Navis *Specula*,
& supra *galoam*
Apluſtre 14.

Ventorum Index.

Anchorâ, 15.
navis sistitur.
Bolide, 16.
profunditas exploratur.
Navigantes
deambulant
in *Tabulato*. 17.
Nautæ
cursitant
per *Foros*. 18.
Atq; ita, etiam Maria
trajiciuntur. *Nau-*

XC.

Naufragium.



Ship-wrack.

When a Storm 1.
ariſeth on a ſuddain,
they ſtrike Sayl, 2.
leſt the Ship ſhould be
dashed againſt Rocks 3
or light upon
ſhelves 4.

If they cannot hinder her, they ſuffer ſhipwrack. 5.
And then the Men, the wares, & all things are miſerably loſt.
Nor doth the ſheat-anchor, 6.
being caſt with a Cable, do any good.

Some eſcape,
either on a Plank 7.
and by ſwimming,
or in the Boat. 8.
Part of the wares with the dead Folks is carried out of the Sea 9.
upon the ſhoars.

Cum *Procella* 1.
repentè oritur,
contrahunt
Vela, 2.
ne Navis
ad *Scopulos* 3. allidatur,
aut in *Brevia* (Syrtes) 4.
incidat.

Si non poſſunt
prohibere, (5.
patiuntur *Naufragium*.
Tum
miſerabiliter pereunt,
Homines,
Merces, omnia; (juvat
Neq; hîc quidquam
Sacrâ anchora, 6.

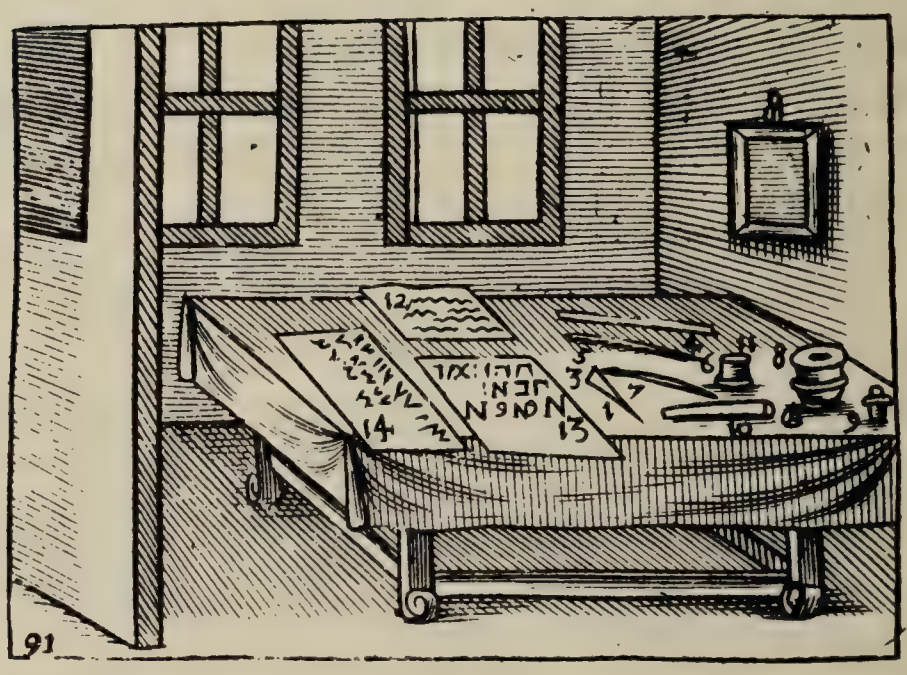
Rudenti jacta.

Quidam evadunt,
vel *tabulâ* 7.
ac enatando,
vel *Scaphâ*. 8.
Pars Mercium
cum mortuis
à *Mari* 9.
in littora defertur.

Writing

XCI.

Writing. *Ars Scriptoria.*



The Ancients writ in Tables done over with Wax with a brasen poitrel, 1 with the sharp end 2. whereof Letters were engraven, and rubbed out again with the broad end 3.

Afterwards they writ Letters with a small Reed. 4.

We use a Goose-quill, 5.

Veteres scribebant in *tabellis ceratis* æneo *Stilo*, 1. cujus parte cuspidatâ 2. exarabantur literæ, planâ 3. verò rursum obliterabantur.

Deinde *literas* pingebant *subtili Calamo*. 4.

Nos utimur *anserinâ Pennâ*, 5.

the

the Stem 6.
of which we make
with a Pen-knife; 7.
then we dip the neb
in an Ink-horn, 8.
which is stopped
with a Stopple, 9.
and we put up our Pens
into a Pennar. 10.
We dry a writing
with Blotting-paper,
or Calis-sand,
out of a Sand-box. 11.

And we indeed,
write from the
left-hand,
towards the right; 12.
the Hebrews from
the right-hand
towards the left; 13.
the Chinois,
and other Indians,
from the top down-
wards. 14.

cujus *Caulem* 6.
temperamus
Scalpello, 7.
tum intingimus *Crenam*
in *Atramentario*, 8.
quod obstruitur
Operculo, 9.
& *Pennas* recondimus
in *Calamario*. 10.
Scripturam siccamus,
chartâ bibulâ,
vel *arenâ scriptoriâ*,
ex *Thecâ pulverariâ*. 11.

Et nos quidem,
scribimus,
à sinistrâ
dextrorsum; 12.
Hebræi
à dexterâ
sinistrorsum; 13.
Chinenses
& Indi alii,
à summo
deorsum. 14.

XCII.

Papyrus.



Paper.

The ancients used
Beech-Bords, 1.
or Leaves 2.
as also Barks 3.
of Trees,
especially of an
Egyptian shrub,
which was called
Papyrus.

Now Paper is in use,
which the Paper-
maker maketh in
a Paper-mill, 4.
of Linnen-rags, 5.
stamped to Mash, 6.
which being taken
up in Frames, 7.
he spreadeth into
Sheets, 8.
and setteth them in
the air that they may
be dried.

Twenty five of
these make a quire, 9.
twenty quires
a Ream, 10.
and ten of these
a Bale of Paper. 11.

That which is to last
long is written in
Parchment. 12.

Veteres utebantur
Tabulis faginis, 1.
aut *Foliis* 2.
ut & *Libris* 3.
Arborum, præsertim
arbusculæ Ægyptiæ,
cui nomen erat
Papyrus.

Nunc, est in usu
Charta,
quem *Chartopæus*,
in *molâ papyraceâ*, 4.
conficit è *linteis vetu-*
in *pulmentum* (*stis*, 5.
contusis, 6.
quod, *Normulis*
haustum, 7.
diducit
in *plagulas*, 8.
aërique exponit,
ut siccentur.

Harum XXV.
faciunt *Scapum*, 9.
XX. Scapi
Volumen minus, 10.
horum X.
Volumen majus. 11.

Diu duraturum,
scribitur in
Membranâ. 12.

Printing

XCIII.

Printing. *Typographia.*



The Printer
hath Copper Letters
in a great number
put into Boxes. 5.
The Compositor 1.
taketh them out
one by one, and
(according to
the Copy,
which he hath fastened
before him in a
Visorum 2.)
composeth words

Typographus
habet *æneos Typos*,
magno numero,
distributos
per *Loculamenta*. 5.
Typotheta 1.
eximit illos
singulatim,
& componit
(secundùm *Exemplar*,
quod *Retinaculo* 2.
sibi præfixum habet)
verba

in

in a compoſing-ſtick, 3.
till a Line be made,
he putteth theſe in
a Gally, 4.
till a Page 6.
be made, and theſe
again in a Form, 7.
and he locketh them up
in Iron Chaſes, 8.
with coyns, 9.
leſt they ſhould
drop out, and putteth
them under the
Preſs, 10.
Then the Preſſe-man
beateth it over with
Printers-Ink by means
of Balls, 11.
ſpreadeth upon it the
Papers,
put in the Frisket, 12.
which being put under
the Spindle, 14.
on the Coffin, 13.
and preſſed down
with the Bar 15.
he maketh to take
Impreſſion.

Gnomone, 3.
donec fiat *Verſus*;
hos indit
Formæ, 4.
donec fiat *Pagina*; 6.
has iterum
tabula compoſitoriæ, 7.
eoſque coarctat
Marginibus ferreis, 8.
ope *Cochlearum*, 9.
ne dilabantur;
ac ſubjicit
Prelo. 10.
Tum *Impreſſor*,
ope *Pilarum*, 11.
illinit
Atramento impreſſorio;
ſuperimponit,
inditas *Operculo* 12.
Chartas,
quas,
in *Tigello* 13.
ſubditas
Trochleæ, 14.
& *Suculæ* 15.
impreſſas,
facit
typos imbibere.

XCIV.



The Book-sellars Shop.

The

The Book-ſeller 1.
ſelleth Books
in a Bookſellers-ſhop, 2
of which he writeth
a Catalogue. 3.

The Books are
placed on Shelves, 4.
and are laid open
for uſe upon a Desk 5.

A multitude of Books
is called
a Library. 6.

Bibliopola 1.
vendit Libros
in *Bibliopolio*, 2.
quorum
conſcribit *Catalogum*. 3.

Libri diſponuntur
per *Repoſitoria*, 4.
& ad uſum,
ſuper *Pluteum* 5.
exponuntur.

Multitudo Librorum,
vocatur
Bibliotheca 6.

XCV.

Bibliopegus.



The Book-binder.

In times past they glued Paper to Paper, and rolled them up together into one Rowl. 1.

At this day the Book-binder bindeth Bwks, whilſt he wipeth 2. over Papers ſteept in Gum-water; and then foldeth them together, 3. beateth with a hammer, 4. up, 5. then ſtitcheth them preſſeth them in a Preſſe, 6. which hath two Scrues 7 (back, glueth them on the cutteth off the edges with a round Knife, 8. and at laſt covereth them with Parchment or Leather, 9. maketh them handſome, and ſetteth on Claſps. 10.

Olim agglutinabant Chartam chartæ, convolvebantque eas in unum *Volumen*. 1.

Hodiè compingit Libros *Compactor*, dum Chartas *aquâ glutinoſâ* maceratas, terget; 2.

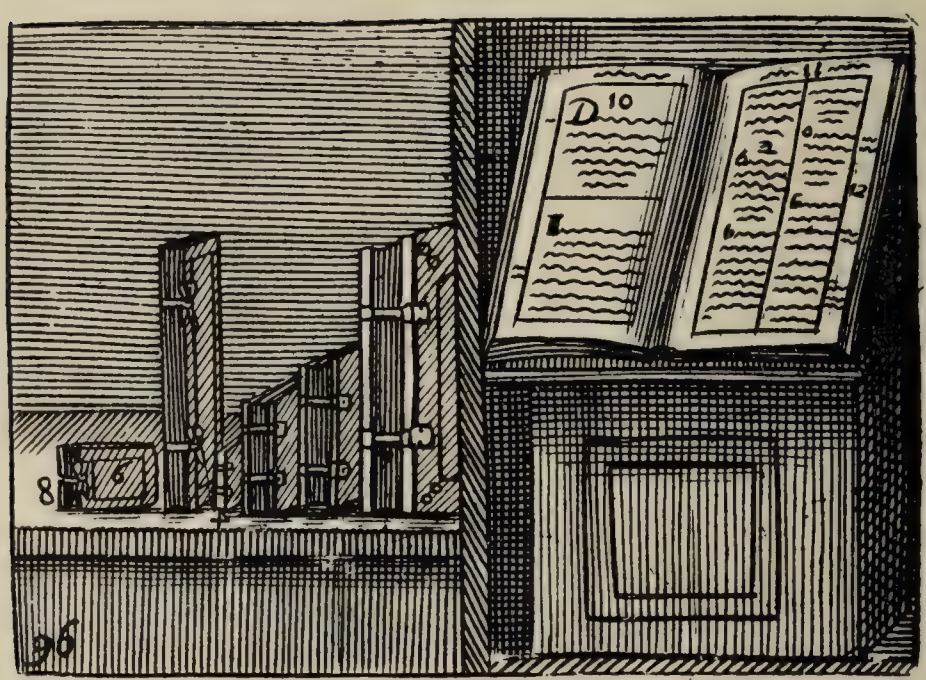
deinde complicat, 3.
malleat 4.
tum conſuit, 5.

comprimit

Prelo, 6.
(quod habet
duas *Cochleas* 7.)
dorſo conglutinat,
rotundo *Cultro* 8.
demarginat,
tandem
Membranâ
vel *Corio* 9.
veſtit, efformat,
& affigit
Uncinulos. 10.

XCVI.

Liber.



A Book.

The

A Book,
as to its outward
shape is either
in Folio, 1.
or in Quarto, 2.
in Octavo, 3.
in Duodecimo 4.
either made to open
Side-wise, 5.
or Long-wise, 6.
with Brazen Clasps, 7.
or Strings, 8.
and Square-bosses. 9.
Within are
Leaves 10.
with two Pages,
sometimes divided
with Columns 11.

& Marginal Notes. 12.

Liber,
quoad formam
exteriorem,
est vel in *Folio*, 1.
vel in *Quarto*, 2.
in *Octavo*, 3.
in *Duodecimo*, 4.

vel *Columnatus*, 5.
vel *Linguatus*, 6.
cum *Clausuris æneis*, 7.
vel *Ligulis*, 8.
& *Bullis angularibus*. 9.
Intùs
sunt *Folia* 10.
duabus *Paginis*,
aliquando
Columnis divisa, 11.
cumque
notis marginalibus. 12

XCVII.

Schola.



A School.

A School 1.
is a shop, in which
Yong wits
are fashion'd to vertue,
and it is distinguished
into Forms.
The Master, 2.
sitteth in a Chair; 3.
the Scholars, 4.
in Forms; 5.
he teacheth,
they learn.
Some things
are writ down before
them with Chalk
on a Table. 6.
Some
sit at a Table,
and write: 7.
he mendeth 8.
their Faults.
Some stand and
rehearse things com-
mitted to memory. 9.
Some talk
together, 10.
& behave themselves
wantonly,
and carelesly;
these are chastised
with a Ferula 11.
and a Rod. 12.

Schola 1.
est officina, in quâ
novelli animi
ad virtutem formantur,
& distinguitur
in *Classes.*
Præceptor, 2.
sedet in *Cathedrâ*; 3.
Discipuli, 4.
in *Subsellis*; 5.
ille docet,
hi discunt.
Quædam
præscribuntur illis
cretâ
in *tabellâ.* 6.
Quidam
sedent ad mensam,
& scribunt: 7.
ipse corrigit 8.
Mendas.
Quidam stant,
& recitant
memoriæ mandata. 9.
Quidam confabu-
lantur, 10.
ac gerunt se
petulantes
& negligentes:
hi castigantur
Ferulâ (baculo) 11.
& *Virgâ.* 12. The

XCVIII.

The Study. *Muſéum.*



The Study 1,
is a place
where a Student, 2.
a part from men,
ſitteth alone,
addicted to his Studies,
whilſt he readeth
Books, 3.
which being within
his reach, he layeth
open upon a Desk 4.
and picketh all the
beſt things out of
them into his own
Manual, 5.

Muſéum 1.
eſt locus,
ubi *Studioſus*, 2.
ſecretus ab hominibus,
ſolus ſedet,
Studiis deditus,
dum lectitat
Libros, 3.
quos penes ſe
ſuper *Pluteum* 4.
exponit, & exiliis
in *Manuale* 5. ſuum
optima quæq; excerpit,

or marketh them in
them with a daſh, 6.
or a little ſtar, 7.
in the Margent.

Being to ſit up late,
he ſetteth
a Candle, 8.
on a Candle-ſtick, 9.
which is ſnuffed
with Snuffers; 10.
before the Candle
he placeth
a Screen, 11.
which is green, that it
may not hurt his eye-
ſight; richer perſons
uſe a Taper,
for a Tallow-Candle
ſticketh,
and ſmoaketh.

A Letter 12.
is wrapped up,
writ upon, 13.
and ſealed. 14.

Going abroad by
night, he maketh uſe
of a Lantorn 15.
or a Torch. 16.

aut in illis
Liturâ, 6.
vel ad *marginem*
Aſteriſco, 7.
notat.

Lucubraturus,
elevat
Lychnum (*candelam*) 8.
in *Candelabro*, 9.
qui emungitur
Emunctorio; 10.
ante Lychnum
collocat
Umbraculum, 11.
quod viride eſt,
ne hebetet
oculorum aciem:
opulentiores
utuntur *Cereo*,
nam *Candela ſebacea*
fœtet & fumigat.

Epiſtola 12.
complicatur,
inſcribitur, 13.
& obſignatur. 14.

Noctu prodiens,
utitur *Laternâ* 15.
vel *Face*.

Arts

XCIX.

Arts belonging to the Speech. *Artes ſermonis.*



Grammar, 1.
is converſant
about Letters, 2.
of which it maketh
words 3.
& teacheth how to utter
write, 4.
put together,
and part them rightly.
Rhetorick, 5.
doth as it were
paint 6.

Grammatica, 1.
verſatur
circa *Literas*, 2.
ex quibus componit
Voces (*verba* 3.
eaſq; docet rectè eloqui,
ſcribere, 4.
conſtruere,
diſtinguere [interpun-
Rhetorica 5. (gere]
pingit 6. quaſi

a rude

a rude Form 7.
of Speech with Oratory
Flouriſhes, 8.
ſuch as are, Figures,
Elegancies,
Adagies,
Apophthegms,
Sentences,
Similies
Hieroglyphicks, &c.
Poetry 9.
gathereth the Flours
of Speech 10.
and tyeth them as it were
into a little Garland, 11.
and ſo making of
Proſe a Poem,
it maketh ſeveral ſorts
of Verſes,
and Odes,
and is therefore crowned
with a Laurell. 12.
Muſique 13.
ſetteth Tunes, 14.
with Pricks,
to which it fitteth words,
and ſo ſingeth alone,
or in Conſort,
or by voyce,
or Muſical
Inuruments. 15.

rudem *formam* 7.
Sermonis *Oratoriis*
pigmentis, 8.
ut ſunt *Figuræ*,
Elegantiæ,
Adagia (Proverbia)
Apophthegmata,
Sententiæ (Gnomæ)
Similia
Hieroglyphica, &c.
Poeſis 9.
colligit
hos *Flores Orationis* 10.
& colligat quaſi
in *Corollam*, 11.
atque ita, faciens
é *proſâ ligatam Orationem*,
componit
varia *Carmina*,
& *Hymnos* (*Odas*)
ac propterea coronatur
Lauru. 12.
Muſica 13.
componit *Notis*
Melodias, 14.
quibus Verba aptat,
atque ita cantat ſola
vel *Concentu* (*Symphoniâ*)
aut voce,
aut Inſtrumentis
Muſicis. 15

Muſical

C.

Muſical Inſtruments. *Inſtrumenta Muſica.*



Muſical Inſtruments are thoſe which make a ſound: Firſt, when they are beaten upon, as a Cymball 1. with a Peſtill, a little Bell 2. with an Iron Pellet within; a Rattle, 3. by toſſing it about; a Jewes-trump. 4. being put to the mouth, with the finger; a Drum 5. and a Kettle, 6. with a Drum-ſtick, 7.

Muſica Inſtrumenta ſunt, quæ edunt Vocem: Primò, cùm pulſantur, ut *Cymbalum* 1. *Piſtillo*, *Tintinnabulum* 2. intus *globulo ferreo*; *Crepitaculum*, 3. circumverſando; *Crembalum*, 4. ori admotum, digitoſ; *Tympanum* 5. & *Ahenum*, 6. *Claviculâ*, 7.

as also the Dulcimer, 8.
with the shepheards-harp; 9
and the Tymbrell. 10.
Secondly,
upon which strings are
stretched, and struck upon,
as the Psalteri, 11.
and the Virginals, 12.

With both hands;

the Lute 13.
in which is the Neck, 14.
the Belly, 15.
the Pegs, 16.
by which the Strings, 17.
are stretched upon
the Bridge, 18.
the Cittern; 19.
With the right hand only,
the Viall, 20.
with a Bow; 21.
and the Harp, 23.
With a wheel within,
which is turned about;
the Stops, 22.
in every one are touched
with the left-hand.
At last,
those which are blown,
as, with the mouth,
the Flute 24.
the Shawm, 25.
the Bag-pipe, 26.
the Cornet, 27.
the Trumpet; 28: 29.
Or with bellowes, as,
a pair of Organs: 30.

ut & *Sambuca*, 8.
cum *Organo pastoritio*; 9.
& *Sistrum* (Crotalum.) 10.
Secundò,
in quibus *Chordæ*
intenduntur & plectuntur,
ut *Nablium*, 11.
cum *Clavicordio*, 12.
utrâque manu;
Dexterâ tantùm,
Testudo (Chelys) 23.
(in quâ *Jugum*, 14.
Magadium, 15.
& *Verticilli*, 16.
quibus *Nervi* 17.
intenduntur
super *Ponticulum* 18.)
& *Cythara*; 19.
Pandura, 20.
Plectro; 21.
& *Lyra*, 23.
intûs rotâ.
quæ versatur:
In singulis,
Dimensiones 22.
sinistrâ tanguntur

Tandem
quæ inflantur,
ut, Ore,
Fistula (*Tibia*) 24.
Gingras, 25.
Tibiæ utriculares, 26.
Lituus, 27.
Tuba, 28.
Buccina; 29.
vel *Follibus* (cum. 30
ut, *Organum pneumati-*

Philoso-

CI.

Philoſophia.



Philoſophy.

The

The Naturaliſt, 1.
vieweth all the
works of God
in the World.
The Supernaturaliſt, 2.
ſearcheth out the
Cauſes, & Effects
of things.
The Arithmetician,
reckoneth numbers,
by adding,
ſubſtracting,
multiplying,
and dividing;
and that either
by Cyphers 3.
on a ſlate,
or by Counters 4.
upon a Deck:
Countrey-people
reckon 5.
with Figures of tens X.
and Figures of five *V.*
by twelves,
Fifteens,
and threeſcores

Phyſicus, 1.
ſpeculatur
omnia Dei Opera
in Mundo.
Metaphyſicus, 2.
perſcrutatur
rerum
Cauſas and *Effecta*.
Arithmeticus,
computat numeros
addendo,
ſubtrahendo,
multiplicando,
dividendo;

idque vel *Cipris* 3.
in *Palimpſeſto*,
vel *Calculis* 4.
ſuper *Abaeum*:
Ruſtici
numerant 5.
Decuſſibus X.
& *Quincuncibus* V.
per *Duodenas*,
Quindenas,
& *Sexagenas*.

Geomi-

CII.

Geometria.



Geometrie.

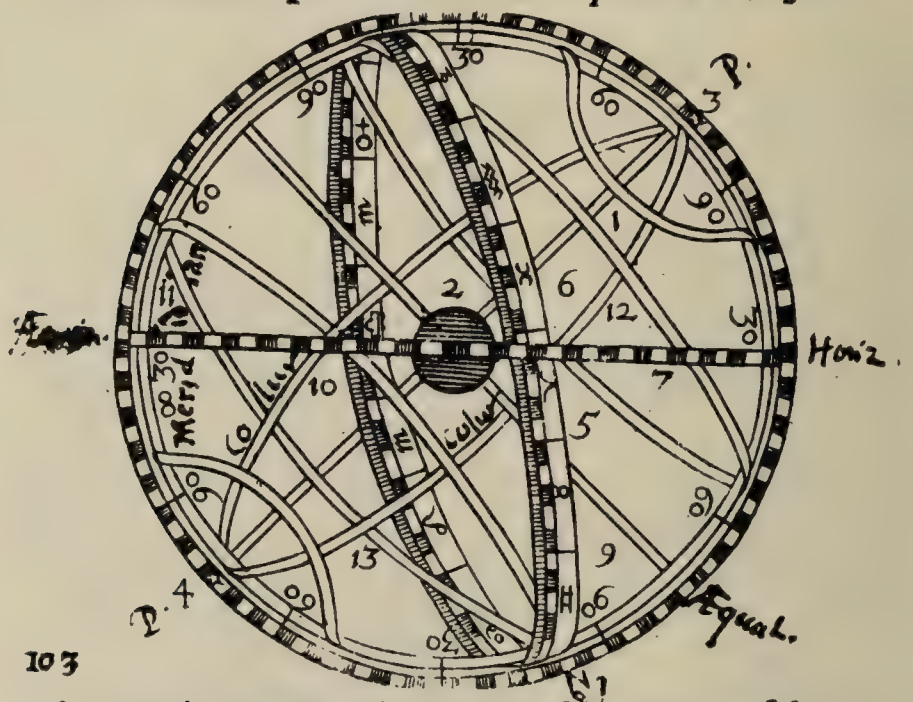
Geome-

A Geometrician
measureth
the heighth of
a Tower, 1 . . . 2.
or the distance
of places, 3 . . . . 4.
either with
a Quadrate, 5.
or a Jacobs-staff. 6.
He marketh out the
Figures of things,
with Lines, 7.
Angles, 8.
and Circles, 9.
by a Rule, 10.
a Squire, 11. (ses. 12.
and a pair of Compas-
Out of these
arise an Oval, 13.
a Triangle, 14.
a quadrangle 15.
and other Figures.

Geometra.
metitur
altitudinem
Turris, 1. . . . 2.
aut *distantiam*
Locorum, 3. . . . 4.
sive *Quadrante*, 5.
sive *Radio*. 6.
Figuras rerum
designat
Lineis, 7.
Angulis, 8.
& *Circulis*, 9.
ad *Regulam*, 10.
Normam 11.
& *Circinum*. 12.
Ex his
oriuntur
Cylindrus, 13.
Trigonus, 14.
Tetragonus, 15.
& aliæ figuræ.

CIII.

The celeſtial ſphære. *Sphæra cæleſtis.*



Aſtronomie **conſidereth** the motion of the Stars, Aſtrologie **the effects of them.**

The Globe of Heaven **is turned about upon** an Axle-tree 1. **about** the globe of the earth, 2. **in the ſpace of** XXIV **hours**

The Polar ſtars, **or** Poles, the Arctick 3. **and** Antarctick, 4. **conclude** the Axle-tree **at both ends.**

The Heaven **is full of Stars every where.**

There are reckoned above a thouſand fixed-ſtars; **but of conſtellations**

Aſtronomia conſiderat *Aſtrorum motûs*, *Aſtrologia* eorum effectûs.

Cœli globus volvitur ſuper *Axem* 1. circa *globum Terræ*, 2. ſpacio XXIV. horarum.

Axem utrinq; finiunt *Stellæ Polares* ſive *Poli*, *Arcticus* 3. & *Antarcticus*. 4.

Cœlum undiq; eſt ſtellatum: *Stellarum fixarum* numerantur plus *mille*; *Siderum* verò

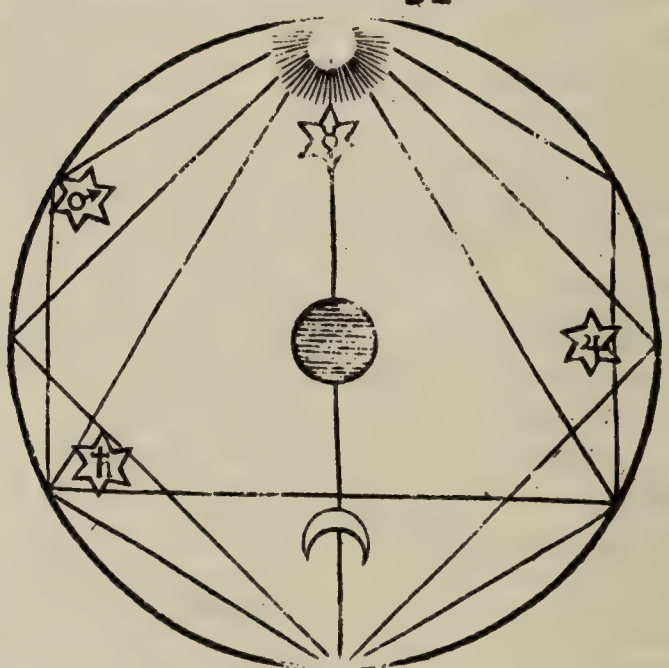
towards

towards the North, XXI.
towards the South, XVI.
Adde to these the XII. Signs
of the Zodiaque, 5.
every one of XXX. degrees,
whose names are, ♈ Aries,
♉ Taurus, ♊ Gemini.
♋ Cancer, ♌ Leo, ♍ Virgo,
♎ Libra, ♏ Scorpius,
♐ Sagittarius, ♑ Capricor.
♒ Aquarius, ♓ Pisces.
Under this the seven
wandering Stars, VII.
which they call Planets,
move, whose way is a circle
in the middle of the
Zodiack, called
the Ecliptick. 6.
Other circles are
the Horizon, 7.
the Meridian, 8.
the Æquator; 9.
the two Colures,
the one of the Æquinoctis, 10
(of the Spring,
when the ☉ entereth into ♈
Autumnal,
when it entereth into ♎)
the other of the Solstices, 11.
(of the Summer,
when the ☉ entereth into ♋
of the Winter
when it entereth into ♑)
the two Tropicks,
the Tropick of Cancer, 12.
the Tropick of Capricorn, 13
and the two
Polar circles. 14... 15.

Septentrionalium, XXI.
Meridionalium, XVI.
Adde *Signa* XII.
Zodiaci, 5.
quodlibet graduum XXX.
quorum nomina sunt,
♈ *Aries*, ♉ *Taurus*, ♊ *Gemini*
♋ *Cancer*, ♌ *Leo*, ♍ *Virgo*,
♎ *Libra*, ♏ *Scorpius*,
♐ *Sagittarius*, ♑ *Capricornus*,
♒ *Aquarius*, ♓ *Pisces*.
Sub hoc, cursitant
Stellæ errantes VII.
quas vocant *Planetas*,
quorum via est,
Circulus in medio Zodiaci,
dictus, *Ecliptica*. 6.
Alii Circuli sunt,
Horizon, 7.
Meridianus, 8.
Æquator; 9.
duo *Coluri*,
alter *Æquinoctiorum*, 10.
(*Verni*
quando ☉ ingreditur ♈
Autumnalis
quando ingreditur ♎)
alter *Solstitiorum*, 11.
(*Æstivi*
quando ☉ ingreditur ♋,
Hyberni
quando ingreditur ♑;)
duo *Tropici*,
Tr. *Cancri*, 12.
Tr. *Capricorni*; 13:
& duo *Polares*. 14. .. 15.

CIV.

Planetarum Adſpectus.



c 4

The Aſpects of the Planets.

The

The Moon ☽ runneth thorow the the Zodiaque every Moneth.

The Sun, ☉ in a year;

Mercury ☿ and Venus, ♀ about the Sun, the one in a hundred and fiftéen, the other in 585. dayes.

Mars, ♂ in two years;

Jupiter, ♃ in almost twelve;

Saturn, ♄ in thirty years.

Hereupon they méet variously amongst themselves, and haue mutuall aspects one towards another.

As here the ☉ and ☿ are in Conjunction;

☉ and ☽ in Oppositon,

☉ and ♄ in a Trine, Aspect,

☉ and ♃ in a Quartile,

☉ and ♂ in a Sextile.

Luna ☽ percurrit *Zodiacum* singulis *Mensibus.*

Sol, ☉ Anno;

Mercurius ☿ & *Venus*, ♀ circa Solem, ille CXV, hæc DLXXXV. Diebus.

Mars, ♂ Biennio;

Jupiter, ♃ ferè duodecim;

Saturnus, ♄ tringinta, annis.

Hinc variè inter se conveniunt & se mutuò adspiciunt:

Ut hîc, sunt

☉ & ☿ in *Conjunctione*,

☉ & ☽ in *Oppositione*,

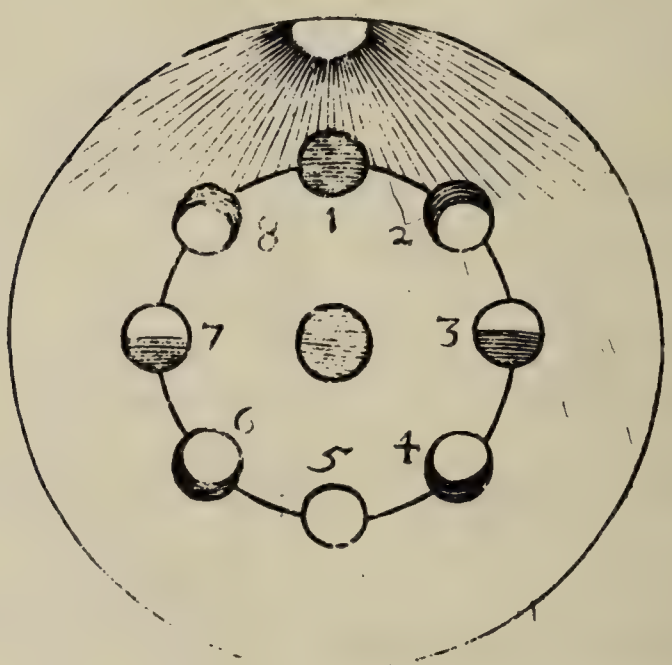
☉ & ♄ in *Trigono*,

☉ & ♃ in *Quadra (turâ*,

☉ & ♂ in *Sextili.*

CV.

Phaſes Lunæ.



The Apparitions of the Moon.

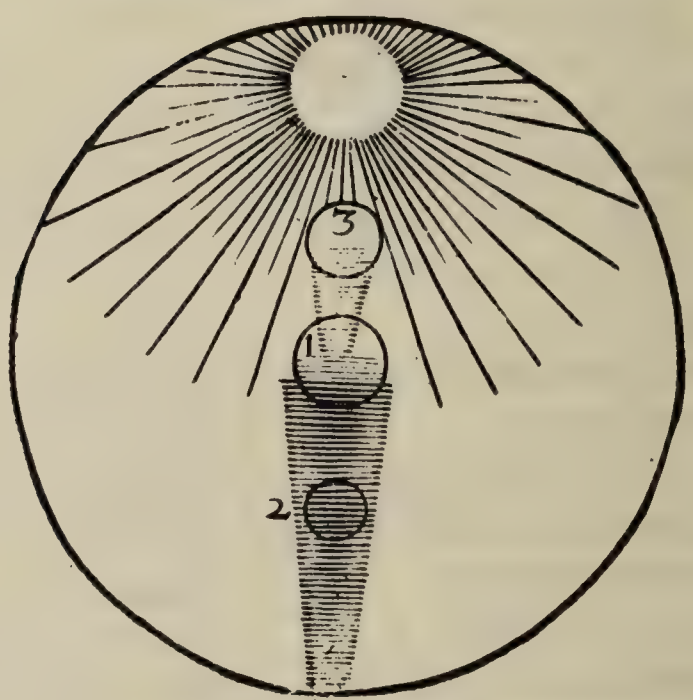
The

The Moon,
shineth not by her
own Light,
but that which is
borrowed of the Sun.
For the one half
of it is always enlight-
ned, the other
remaineth darkish.
Hereupon we see it
in Conjunction with
the Sun, 1.
to be obscure, almost
none at all;
in Opposition, 5.
whole and clear,
(and we call it
the Full-Moon;)
sometimes in the half,
(and we call it
the ptime 3.
and last quarter; 7.
Otherwise
it wareth 2....4.
or waneth 6....8.
and is said to be
horned or more than
half round.

Luna,
lucet,
non suâ propriâ,
sed à *Sole* mutuatâ
Luce.
Nam,
altera ejus medietas
semper illuminatur,
altera manet caliginosa.
Hinc videmus,
in *conjunctione*
Solis, 1.
obscuram,
imò nullam;
in *Oppositione*, 5.
totam & lucidam
(& vocamus
Plenilunium;)
alias dimidiam,
(& dicimus
primam 3.
& *ultimam* 7. *Quadram*)
Cæteroqui
crescit 2...4.
aut decrescit, 6...8.
& vocatur
Falcata vel *gibbosa.*

CVI.

Eclipſes.



106

The Eclipſes.

The

The Sun
is ỹ fountain of light,
inlightning all things;
but the Earth 1.
and the Moon 2.
being shady Bodies,
are not pierced
with its Rayes,
for they cast a shadow
upon the place just
over against them.

Therefore,
when ỹ Moon lighteth
into the shadow of the
it is darkned (Earth 2.
which we call
an Eclipse, or defect.

But when
the Moon runneth
betwixt the Sun
and the Earth 3.
it covereth it
with its shadow:
and this we call
the Eclipse of the Sun,
because it taketh from
us the sight of the sun,
and its light;
neither doth the Sun
for all that suffer any
thing, but the Earth.

Sol,
est fons Lucis,
illuminans omnia:
sed non penetrantur
Radiis ejus
Corpora opaca,
Terra 1.
& *Luna*; 2.
nam jaciunt umbram,
in locum oppositum.

Ideò,
cum Luna incidit
in umbram Terræ, 2.
obscuratur:
quod vocamus
Eclipsin [deliquium]

Cùm verò (*Lunæ.*
Luna currit
inter Solem
& Terram, 3.
obtegit illum
umbrâ suâ:
& hoc vocamus
Eclipsin Solis,
quia nobis adimit
prospectum Solis
& lucem ejus;
nec tamen Sol
aliquid patitur,
sed Terra.

The

CVII. a.

The terreſtrial Sphere. *Sphæra terreſtris.*



107. a

The earth is round, & therefore to be repreſented by two Hemiſpheres, a . . . b

The circuit of it (grees is three hundred & ſixty de- (whereof every one maketh fifteen German miles) or 5400 miles; and yet it is but a prick, being compared wᵗʰ ẏ world, whereof it is the Centre.

They meaſure the longitude of it by Climates, and the Lattitude by Parallels. 2.

The Ocean 3. compaſſeth and five Seas waſh it, the Mediterrane Sea, 4. the Baltick Sea, 5. the Red Sea, 6. the Perſian Sea, 7. and the Caſpian Sea, 8.

Terra eſt rotunda, fingenda igitur duobus *Hemiſphæriis*. a . . . b

Ambitus ejus, eſt *graduum* CCCLX. (quorum quiſque facit Milliaria Germanica XV) ſeu Milliarum VMCCCC: & tamen eſt Punctum, collata cum Orbe, cujus *Centrum* eſt.

Longitudinem ejus dimetiuntur *Climatibus*, 1. Latitudinem, lineis *Parallelis*. 2.

Eam ambit *Oceanus*, 3. & perfundunt V *Maria*, *Mediterraneum*, 4. *Balticum*, 5. *Erythræum*, 6. *Perſicum*, 7. *Caſpium*. 8.

CVII. b.

The terreſtrial Sphere. *Sphæra terreſtris.*



107. b

It is divided into 5 Zones, whereof the 2 frigid ones 9.9 are inhabitable,
the 2 Temperate ones, 10...10 & ỹ Torrid one, 11. habitable.

Beſides it is divided into three Continents; (vided this of ours, 12. ẅ is ſubdi- into Europe, 13
Aſia, 14. Africa, 15.
America, 16...16.
(whoſe inhabitants are Antipodes to us)
and the South land 17... 17 yet unknown.

They that dwel under the North-pole, 18. have ỹ dayes and nights 6 months long.

Infinite Iſlands float in the Seas.

Diſtribuitur in *Zonas* V. quarum *duæ Frigidæ*, 9 . . 9. ſunt inhabitabiles;
duæ *Temperatæ*, 10 . . . 10.
& *Torrida*, 11. habitantur.

Ceterum diviſa eſt in tres *Continentes*:
Noſtram, 12. quæ ſubdividitur in *Europam*, 13.
Aſiam, 14 & *Africam*, 15
in *Americam*, 16 . . . 16
cujus incolæ
nobis ſunt *Antipodes*;
& in *Terram Auſtralem*, 17..17 adhuc incognitam.

Habitantes ſub *Arcto*, 18. ſemeſtrales habent
Noctes Diesque.

In maribus,
Infinitæ natant *Inſulæ*.

Europæ

CVIII.

Europa.



Europe.

The

The chief Kingdoms in our Europe, are
Spain, 1.
France, 2.
Italy, 3.
England, 4.
Scotland, 5.
Ireland, 6.
Germany, 7.
Bohemia, 8.
Hungary, 9.
Croatia, 10.
Dacia, 11.
Sclavonia, 12.
Greece, 13.
Thrace, 14.
Podolia, 15.
Tartary, 16.
Lituania, 17.
Poland, 18.
The Netherlands, 19.
Denmark, 20.
Norway, 21.
Swethland, 22.
Lapland, 23.
Finland, 24.
Liffland, 25.
Pruſſia, 26.
Moſcovy, 27.
and Ruſſia, 28.

In *Europâ noſtrâ*, ſunt *Regna* primaria,
Hiſpania, 1.
Gallia, 2.
Italia, 3.
Anglia (Britannia) 4.
Scotia, 5.
Hibernia, 6.
Germania, 7.
Bohemia, 8.
Hungaria, 9.
Croatia, 10.
Dacia, 11.
Sclavonia, 12.
Græcia, 13.
Thracia, 14.
Podolia, 15.
Tartaria, 16.
Lituania, 17.
Polonia, 18.
Belgium, 19.
Dania, 20.
Norvegia, 21.
Suecia, 22.
Lappia, 23.
Finnia, 24.
Livonia, 25.
Boruſsia, 26.
Moſcovia, 27.
Ruſsia, 28.

CIX.

Moral Philoſophy. *Ethica.*



This Life is a way,
or a place divided into
two ways, like
Pythagoras's letter Y;
broad 1.
on the left-hand track,
narrow 2.
on the right;
that belongs to Vice 3.
this to Vertue, 4.
Minde, young man, 5.
imitate Hercules.
leave ỹ left-hand way,
turn from Vice.

Vita hæc, eſt *via*,
ſive *Bivium*,
ſimile
Literæ *Pythagoricæ* Y;
ſiniſtro tramite
latum 1.
dextro
anguſtum: 2.
ille *Vitii* 3. eſt,
hic *Virtutis* 4.
Adverte, juvenis, 5.
Herculem imitare.
Siniſtram linque,
Vitium averſare:

the

the Entrance is fair,
but the End, 7.
is ugly & ſteep down.
Go on the right hand,
though it be thorny: 8.
no way is
unpaſſable to Vertue;
follow (eth,
whither Vertue lead-
through narrow places
to ſtately places,
to the tower of honor, 9
Keep the middle
and ſtraight path (ſafe.
and thou ſhalt go very
Take heed thou do
not go too much on
the right hand: 10.
Bridle in, 12.
the wilde horſe, 11.
of Affection, (headlong.
leſt thou fall down
See thou doſt not go
amiſs on the left-
hand, 13.
in an Aſs-like
ſluggiſhneſs, 14.
but go onwards
conſtantly,
perſevere to the end,
and thou ſhalt be
crowned, 15.

ſpecioſus *Aditus*,
ſed turpis
& præceps *Exitus*, 7.
Dexterâ ingredere,
utut ſpinoſâ: 8.
nulla via
invia Virtuti;
Sequere,
quò ducit Virtus,
per *anguſta*
ad *auguſta*,
ad *arcem Honoris*, 9.
Medium tene
& rectum *tramitem*;
tutiſſimus ibis.
Cave excedas
ad dextram. 10.

Affectûs,
equum ferocem, 11.
compeſce freno, 12.
ne præceps fias.
Cave deficias
ad Siniſtram, 13.

ſegnitie aſininâ: 14.
ſed progredere
conſtanter,
pertende ad finem,
& coronaberis. 15.

Pru-

CX.

Prudence. *Prudentia.*



Prudence, 1.
looketh upon all things
as a Serpent, 2.
and doeth,
ſpeaketh, or thinketh
nothing in vain.
She looks backward, 3
as into a lookingglaſs, 4
to things paſt;
and ſeeth before her, 5.
as with a Perſpective-
glaſs, 7.
things to come,
or the end; 6.
and ſo ſhe perceiveth

Prudentia, 1.
omnia circumſpectat,
ut *Serpens*, 2.
nihilq; agit,
loquitur, & cogitat
in caſſum.
Reſpicit, 3.
tanquam in *Speculum*, 4
ad *Præterita*;
& *proſpicit*, 5.
tanquam *Teleſcopio*, 7.

Futura
ſeu *Finem*: 6.
atq; ita perſpicit,

what

what she hath done,
and what remaineth to be done.

She proposeth an Honest,
Profitable, done,
and withal, if it may be
a pleasant End
to her actions.

Having foreseen the End,
she looketh out Means,
as a Way, 8.
which leadeth to the end;
but such as are certain
and easie, and fewer
rather than more,
lest any thing should hinder (tunity, 9.

She watcheth Opportu-
(which having
a bushy forehead, 10.
& being bald-pated, 11.
and moreover having
wings, 12.
doth quickly slip away)
and catcheth it.

She goeth
on her way warily,
for fear she should
stumble or go amiss,

quid egerit,
& quid agendum restet.

Actionibus suis
præfigit *Scopum*,
Honestum,
Utilem,
simúlq; si fieri potest,
Jucundum.

Fine prospecto,
dispicit
Media,
ceu *Viam*, 8.
quæ ducit ad Finem;
sed certa & facilia,
pauciora potiùs
quàm plura:
ne quid impediat.

Occasioni 9.
(quæ,
Fronte capillata, 10
sed Vertice *calva*, 11
adhæc *alata*, 12
facilè elabitur)
attendit,
eamque captat.

In viâ pergit
cautè (providè)
ne impingat
aut aberret.

CXI.

Diligence. *Sedulitas.*



Diligence 1.
loveth labours,
avoideth Sloth,
is always at work,
like the Pismire, 2.
and carrieth together,
as she doth, for her self,
store of all things. 3.
She doth not always
sleep, or make holidays,

Sednlitas 1.
amat labores,
fugit *Ignaviam*,
semper est in *opere*,
ut *Formica*, 2.
& comportat sibi,
ut illa, (*am.* 3.
omnium rerum *Copi-*
Non dormit semper,
aut ferias agit,

as

as the Sluggard, 4.
& the Grashopper 5. do;
whom Want 6.
at the last overtaketh.

She pursueth what things she hath undertaken cheerfully, even to the end; she putteth nothing off till the morrow, nor doth she sing the Crows song, 7. (her which saith over & over Cras, cras.

After labours undergone, and ended, being even wearied, she resteth her self; but being refreshed with Rest, that she may not use her self to Idleness, she falleth again to her business.

A diligent Scholar is like Bees, 8. which carry honey from divers flowers 9. into their Hive. 10.

ut *Ignavus* 4.
& *Cicada*; 5.
quos tandem
premit *Inopia*. 6.

Incepta
urget alacriter,
ad finem usque;
nihil procrastinat,
nec cantat
cantilenam *Corvi*, 7.
qui ingeminat
Cras, cras.

Post *labores exantlatos*,
& lassata,
quiescit:
Sed, *quiete* recreata,
ne adsuescat *Otio*,
redit ad *Negotia*.

Diligens *Discipulus*,
similis est *Apibus*, 8.
qui ex variis *Floribus*, 9.
Mel congerunt
in *Alveare* 10. suum.

CXII.

Temperantia.



Temperance.

Temperance 1.
prescribeth a mean
to meat and drink, 2.
and restraineth
the desire
as with a Bridle, 3.
and so
moderateth all things,
lest any thing too
much be done.

Revellers
are made drunk, 4.
they stumble, 5.
they spue, 6.
and brabble. 7.

From drunkenness
proceedeth
lasciviousness;
from this,
a lewd life (sters, 8.
amongst Whoremas-
and Whores, 9.
in kissing,
touching,
embracing,
and dancing. 10.

Temperantia 1.
modum, præscribit
Cibo & *Potui*, 2.
& continet
Cupidinem
ceu *Freno*, 3.
& sic
omnia moderatur,
ne quid nimis fiat.

Heluones (ganeones)
inebriantur, 4.
titubant, 5.
ructant (vomunt) 6.
& *rixantur*. 7.

E *Crapulâ*
oritur
Lascivia;
ex hâc,
Vita libidinosa
inter *Fornicatores* 8.
& *Scorta*, 9.
Osculando (basiando)
palpando,
amplexando,
& *tripudiando*. 10.

CXIII.

Fortitudo.



Fortitude.

Forti-

Fortitude 1.
is undaunted
in adversity,
and bold as a Lion; 2.
but not haughty
in prosperity,
leaning
on her own Pillar 3.
Constancy;
and being the same
in all things,
ready to undergo
both estates
with
an even minde.
She receiveth
the strokes
of misfortune
with the Shield 4.
of Sufferance;
and keepeth off
the Passions,
the enemies
of quietness,
with the Sword 5.
of Valour.

Fortitude 1.
impavida est
in adversis,
ut *Leo*, 2. & confidens;
at non tumida
in Secundis:
innixa
suo *Columini*, 3.
Constantiæ;
& eadem
in omnibus,
parata
ad utramq; *fortunam*
æquo animo
ferendam.
Clypeo 4.
Tolerantiæ
excipit
ictûs
Infortunii;
& *Gladio* 5.
Virtutis,
propellit
hostes
Euthymiæ,
Affectus.

CXIV.

Patientia.



Patience.

Patience 1. endureth
Calamities 2.
& Wrongs, 3. meekly
like a Lamb, 4.
as Gods Fatherly
chastisement. 5.
In the mean while
she leaneth upon the
Anchor of Hope, 6.
(as a Ship 7.
tossed by waves
in the Sea)
she prayeth to God 8.
weeping,
& expecteth the Sun, 10
after cloudy-weather 9.
suffering evils,
and hoping better
things.
On the contrary
the impatient person 11
waileth, lamenteth,
rageth against himself,
grumbleth like (12.
a Dog, 13.
and yet doth no good;
at last he despaireth,
and becometh
his own murtherer; 14.
being full of rage he
desireth to revenge
wrongs.

Patientia 1. tolerat
Calamitates 2.
& *Injurias*, 3. humiliter
ut *Agnus*, 4.
tanquam paternam
Dei ferulam. 5.
Interim innititur
Spei anchoræ, 6.
(ut *Navis* 7.
mari fluctuans)
Deo supplicat 8.
illacrumando,
& exspectat
post *Nubila* 9.
Phœbum; 10.
ferens mala,
sperans meliora.
Contra
Impatiens 11.
plorat, lamentatur,
in seipsum debacchatur,
obmurmurat (12.
ut *Canis*, 13.
& tamen nil proficit;
tandem desperat,
& fit *Autochir*: 14.
Injurias
vindicare cupit,
furibundus. Huma-

CXV.

Humanity. *Humanitas.*



Men are made for one anothers good, therefore let them be kind.

Be thou ſweet and lovely in thy countenance; 1. gentle & civil in thy behaviour, & manners; 2. affable & true-ſpoken with thy Mouth; 3.

Homines facti ſunt ad mutua *commoda*; ergò ſint *humani*.

Sis ſuavis, & amabilis, *Vultu*; 1. comis & urbanus, *Geſtu* ac *Moribus*; 2. affabilis & verax, *Ore*; 3.

affectio-

affectionate & candid
in thy heart. 4.
So love,
and so shalt thou
be loved;
and there will be a
mutual friendship, 5.
as that of
Turtle-doves, 6.
hearty, gentle,
and wishing well
on both parts.
Froward men,
are hateful, teasty,
unpleasant, contenti-
angry, 7. (ous,
cruel, 8.
and implacable,
(rather Wolves
and Lyons, than Men)
and such as fall out
among themselves,
hereupon they fight
in a Duell. 9.
Envy, 10.
wishing ill to others,
pineth away her self.

candens & *candidus*
Corde. 4.
Sic ama,
sic amaberis;

& fiet
mutua *Amicitia*, 5.

ceu *Turturum*, 6.

concors, mansueta,

& utrinq; benevola.
Morosi homines,
sunt odiosi, torvi,
illepidi, contentiosi,
iracundi, 7.
crudeles 8.
ac implacabiles,
(magis lupi & leones,
quàm homines,)
& inter se discordes,
hinc confligunt
Duello. 9.
Invidia, 10.
aliis malè cupiendo,
seipsam conficit.

CXVI.

Juſtice. *Iuſtitia.*



Juſtice 1.
is painted, ſitting on
a ſquare Stone; 2.
for ſhe ought to be
immovable;

with hoodwinked eyes 3
that ſhe may not
reſpect perſons;
ſtopping the left ear, 4.
to be reſerved for the
other party;

Holding in her right
hand a ſword, 5.
and a Bridle, 6.

Juſtitia 1.
pingitur, ſedens
in *lapide quadrato*: 2.
nam debet eſſe

immobilis;
obvelatis oculis, 3.
ad non reſpiciendum
perſonas; *claudens*
aurem ſiniſtram, 4.
reſervandam
alteri parti;

Dextera tenens
Gladium, 5.
& *Frænum*, 6.

to

to punish and restrain evil Men;
Besides
a pair of ballances, 7.
in the right scale 8.
whereof deserts,
and in the left (9.
rewards being put
are made
even one with another,
and so good Men
are incited to virtue, as
it were with Spurs, 10.
In Bargains, 11.
let men deal candidly;
let them stand to their
Covenants & Promises;
let that which is given
one to keep,
and that which is lent
be restored; (12.
let no man be pillaged,
or hurt; 13. let every
one have his own;
these are the precepts
of Justice.
Such things as these
are forbidden in Gods
5. & 7. Commandement,
and deservedly
punished on ỹ Gallows
and the Wheel. 14.

. ad puniendum
& coërcendum Malos;
Præterea *Statêram*, 7
cujus *dextræ Lanci* 8.
Merita,
Sinistræ, 9.
Præmia imposita,
sibi invicem
exæquantur,
atque ita Boni
ad virtutem,
ceu *Calcaribus*, 10.
incitantur.
In *Contractibus*, 11.
candidè agatur;
Pactis & *Promissis*
stetur;
Depositum, *Mutuum*,
reddantur;
nemo *expiletur*, 12.
aut *lædatur*; 13.
suum cuiq; rribuatur;
hæc sunt Præceptâ
Justitiæ.
Talia prohibentur,
quinto & *septimo*
Dei præcepto,
& meritò
Cruce ac *Rotâ* 14.
puniuntur. *Libe-*

CXVII.

Liberalitas.



Liberality.

Liberality, 1.
kæpeth a mean
about Riches,
which she honestly
seeketh, that she may
have somewhat
to bestow on them
that want; 2.
She cloatheth, 3.
nourisheth, 4.
and enricheth, 5.
these with a
chearful countenance, 6.
and a winged Hand. 7.
She submitteth her
wealth 8. to her self,
not her self to it,
as the covetous man, 9.
doth, who hath, that he
may have, & is not the
owner, but the keeper of
his goods, & being unsa-
tiable always scrapeth
together 10. w his nails.
Moreover he spareth,
and kæpeth,
Hoarding up 11. (have:
that he may always
But the Prodigal, 12.
badly spendeth things
well gotten, and at the
last wanteth.

Liberalitas 1.
modum servat
circa *Divitias*,
quas honestè quærit,
ut habeat quod largia-
Egenis; 2. (tur
Hos, *vestit*, 3.
nutrit, 4.
ditat, 5.
Vultu hilari, 6.
& *Manu alatâ*. 7.
Opes 8.
sibi subjicit;
non se illis, ut *Avarus*, 9
qui habet, ut habeat,
& bonorum suorum
non *Possessor est*
sed *Custos*,
&, insatiabilis,
semper *corradit* 10.
Unguibus suis.
Sed & parcit
& adservat,
occludendo, 11.
ut semper habeat:
At *Prodigus*, 12.
malè disperdit
benè parta,
ac tandem eget. The

CXVIII.

The Society betwixt Man and Wife. *Societas Conjugalis.*



Marriage
was appointed by God
in Paradise,
for mutual help,
and the Propagation
of mankind.

A yong-man (a single-
being to be married,
should be furnished,
either with wealth,
or a Trade and Science,
which may serve
for getting a living;
that he may be able to
maintain a Family.

Matrimonium
à Deo est institutum,
in Paradiso,
ad *mutuum Adjutorium*,
& *Propagationem*
generis humani.

Vir-Iuvenis (*cœlebs*)
conjugium initurus,
instructus sit
aut *Opibus*;
aut *Arte* & *Scientiâ*,
quæ sit,
de pane lucrando:
ut possit sustentare
Familiam.

Then

Then he chooſeth himſelf a Maid that is marriageable, (or a Widdow) whom he loveth; where nevertheleſſe a greater regard is to be had of Vertue and Honeſty, than of Beauty or Portion.

Afterwards, he doth not betroth her to himſelf cloſely, but intreateth for her as a woer, firſt to the Father 1. and then the Mother, 2. or the Guardians and Kinsfolks, by ſuch as help to make the match. 3. When ſhe is eſpouſed to him he becometh ꝑ bridegroom, 4 and ſhe the Bride, 5. and ꝑ contract is made, & an Inſtrument of the Dowry 6. is written.

At the laſt the wedding is made, where they are joyned together by the Prieſt, 7. giving their Hands 8. one to another, and wedding Rings; 9. then they feaſt with the witneſſes that are invited.

After this they are called Husband and Wife; when ſhe is dead he becometh a Widdower.

Deinde eligit ſibi
Virginem nubilem,
(aut *Viduam*)
quam adamat: (habenda
ubi tamen major ratio
Virtutis & Honeſtatis,
quàm *Formæ*
aut *Dotis.*

Poſthæc,
non clam deſpondet
ſibi eam,
ſed ambit,
ut *Procus,*
apud *Patrem* 1.
& *Matrem,* 2.
vel apud *Tutores*
& *Cognatos,*
per *Pronubos.* 3.

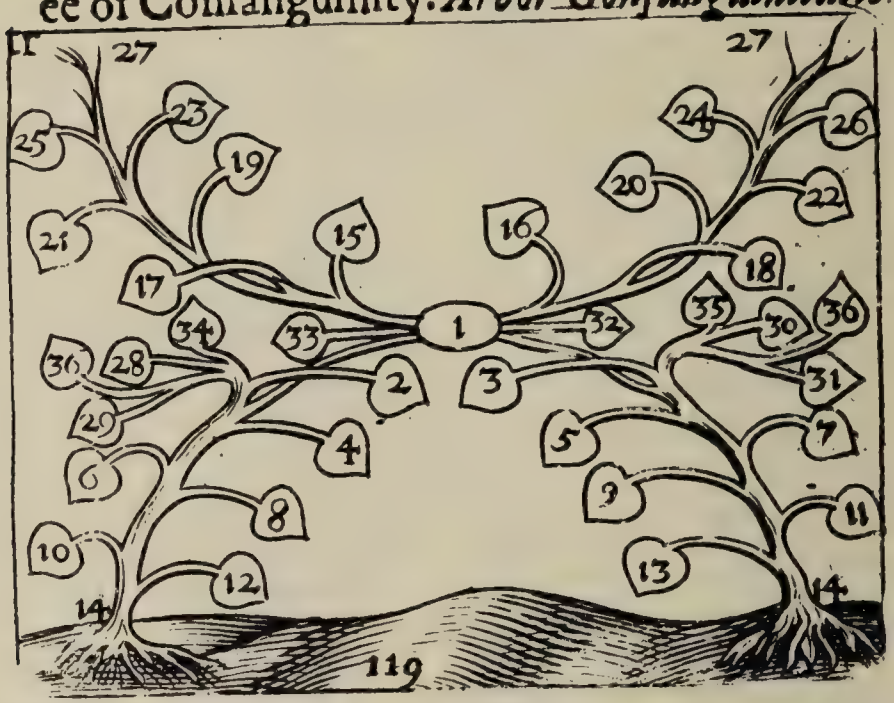
Eâ ſibi deſponsâ,
fit *Sponſus,* 4.
& ipſa, *Sponſa;* 5.
fiuntq; *Sponſalia,*
& ſcribitur
Inſtrumentum dotale. 6.

Tandem
fiunt *Nuptiæ,*
ubi copulantur
à *Sacerdote,* 7.
datis ultrò citroq;
Manibus 8.
& *Annulis nuptialibus;* 9.
tùm epulantur
cum invitatis Teſtibus.

Abhinc dicuntur
Maritus & Uxor;
hâc mortuâ
ille fit *Viduus.*

CXIX.

The Tree of Conſanguinity. *Arbor Conſanguinitatis.*



In Conſanguinity there touch a man 1.
In Lineal Aſcent, the Father (the Father in Law) 2.
and the Mother (the Mother in Law,) 3.
the Grand-father, 4.
& the Grand-Mother, 5.
the great-grandfather 6
and the great-grand-mother, 7. the great-great-grand-father, 8. the great-great-grand-mother, 9. the great-great-grand-fathers Faer, 10.

Hominem 1 (gunt,
Conſanguinitate attin-
in *Lineâ Aſcendenti*,
Pater
(*Vitricus*) 2.
& *Mater*
(*Noverca*) 3.
Avus, 4.
& *Avia*, 5.
Proavus 6.
& *Proavia*, 7.
Abavus 8.
& *Abavia*, 9
Atavus 10.

the

the great-great-grand-mothers Mother, 11.
the great-great-grand-fathers-grand-father, 12
the great-great-grand-mothers-grandmoth. 13
Thoſe beyond theſe are called anceſtors, 14... 14
In a Lineal deſcēt, (15 the ſon (the ſon in law) and the daughter (the daughter in Law, 16.)
the Nephew 17.
and the Neece, 18.
the Nephews Son 19.
& the Nephews daughter 20
the Nephews Nephew 21.
and the Neeces Neece, 22.
the Nephews Nephews Son 23. the Neeces Neeces daughter, 24.
the Nephews Nephews Nephew, 25. the Neeces Neeces Neece, 26. Thoſe beyond theſe are called Poſterity. 27. 27.
In a Collateral Line are the uncle by the fathers ſide 28 and the Aunt by the fathers ſide, 29. the Uncle by the Mothers ſide, 30.
and the Aunt by the Mothers ſide, 31. the Brother 32
and the Siſter, 33.
the Brothers Son, 34.
the Siſters Son, 35 & the coſin by the brother & ſiſter. 6

& *Atavia*, 11.

Tritavus 12.

& *Tritavia*; 13.
Ulteriores dicuntur *Majores*. 14... 14.
In *Lineâ Deſcendenti*, *Filius* (*Privignus*) 15

& *Filia* (*Privigna*) 16.
Nepos 17.
& *Neptis*, 18.
Pronepos 19.
& *Proneptis*, 20.
Abnepos 21.
& *Abneptis*, 22.

Atnepos 23.
& *Atneptis*, 24.

Trinepos 25.
& *Trineptis*; 26.
Ulteriores dicuntur *Poſteri*. 27... 27.
In *Linea Collaterali* ſunt *Patruus* 28.
& *Amita*, 29.
Avunculus 30.
& *Matertera*, 31.
Fracer 32.
& Soror, 33.
Patruelis 34
Sobrinus, 35.
& *Amitinus* 36.... 36.

CXX.

Societas Parentalis.



The Society betwixt Parents and Children.

The

Married Perſons,
(by ỹ bleſſing of God)
have iſſue,
and become Parents.
The Father 1. begetteth, and the Mother 2.
beareth Sons 3.
and Daughters, 4.
(ſometimes Twins.)
The Infant 5.
is wrapped in
Swadling-clothes, 6.
is laid in a Cradle, 7.
is ſuckled by the Mother with her breaſts, 8
and fed with Pap. 9.
Afterwards
it learneth to go by
a Standing-ſtool, 10.
playeth with Rattles, 11
& beginneth to ſpeak.
As it beginneth to
grow older, it is accuſtomed to Piety 12.
and Labour 13.
and is chaſtiſed 14.
if it be not dutifull.
Children owe to Parents Reverence,
and Service.
The Father maintaineth his Children
by taking Pains. 15.

Conjuges, ſuſcipiunt
(ex benedictione Dei)
Sobolem (Prolem)
& fiunt *Parentes*.
Pater 1. generat,
& *Mater* 2.
parit *Filios* 3.
& *Filias*, 4.
(aliquando *Gemellos*.)
Infans 5.

involvitur *Faſciis*, 6.
reponitur in *Cunas*. 7.
à matre
lactatur *Uberibus*, 8.
& nutritur *Pappis*. 9.
Deinde,
incedere diſcit
Serpcraſtro, 10.
ludit *Crepundiis*, 11.
& fari incipit.
Creſcente ætate,

Pietati 12.
& *Labori* 13. adſuefit,
& caſtigatur 14.
ſi non ſit morigerus.
Liberi debent
Parentibus
Cultum & Officium.
Pater,
ſuſtentat Liberos,
laborando. 15. *Socie-*

CXXI.

Societas herilis.



The Society betwixt Masters and Servants.

The

The Maſter (the good-man of the Houſe) 1. hath Men-Servants; 2. the Miſtreſs (the good wife of the Houſe) 3. Maidens. 4.

They appoint theſe their Work, 6. and divide them their Tasks; 5. which are faithfully to be done by them without Murmuring, and loſſe; for which their Wages, and Meat and Drink is allowed them.

A Servant was heretofore a Slave, over whom the Maſter had power of life and death.

At this day the poorer ſort ſerve in a free manner, being hired for wages.

Herus (*Pater familias*) 1. habet *Famulos* (*Servos*) 2. *Hera* (*Mater familias*) 3. *Ancillas*. 4.

Illi mandant his *Opera*, 6. & diſtribuunt *Laborum penſa*; 5. quæ ab his fideliter ſunt exſequenda, ſine Murmure & Diſpendio; pro quo præbetur ipſis, *Merces* & *Alimonia*,

Servus olim erat *Mancipium*, in quem Vitæ & necis Domino poteſtas fuit:

Hodiè Serviunt liberè pauperiores, mercede conducti.

CXXII.

A City. *Urbs.*



Of many Houſes is made a Village, 1.
or a Town,
or a City, 2.

That and this are fenced and begirt with a Wall 3.
a Trench, 4.
Bulwarks 5.
and Paliſadoes. 6.

Within the walls is the voyd Place; 7.

Ex multis Domibus fit *Pagus*, 1.
vel *Opidum*,
vel *Urbs*. 2.

Iſtud & hæc muniuntur & cinguntur
Mœnibus (muro) 3.
Vallo, 4.
Aggeribus 5.
& *Vallis*. 6.

Intrà muros,
eſt *Pomœrium*; 7.

with-

without,
the Ditch. 8.
In the walls
are Fortreſſes, 9.
and Towers, 10.
Watch-towers, 11.
are upon
the higher places.
The entrance into
a City is made
out of the Suburbs, 12.
through the Gate, 13.
over the Bridge. 14.
The Gate hath
a Percullis, 15.
a Draw-bridge, 16.
two-leaved Doors, 17.
Locks,
and Bolts,
as alſo
Barres, 18.
In the Suburbs
are Gardens, 19.
and Garden-houſes,
and alſo
Burying-places. 21.

extrà,
Foſſa. 8.
In mœnibus,
ſunt *Propugnacula* 9
& *Turres*; 10.
Specula 11.
exſtant
in editioribus locis.
In Urbem
ingreſſus fit,
ex *Suburbio*, 12.
per *Portam*, 13.
ſuper *Pontem*. 15.
Porta habet
Cataractas, 15.
Pontem verſatilem, 16.
Valvas, 17.
Clauſtra,
& *Repagula*,
ut &
Vectes. 18.
In Suburbiis
ſunt *Horti*, 19.
& *Suburbana*, 20.
ut &
Cœmeteria. 21.

CXXIII.

The inward parts of a City. *Interiora Urbis.*



Within a City
are Streets, 1.
paved with ſtones;
Market-places, 2.
(in ſome places
with Galleries) 3.
and narrow Lanes, 4.
The publick buildings
are in the middle of the
the Church, 5 (City,
the School, 6.
the Guild-hall, 7.
the Exchange. 8.

Intra Urbem
ſunt *Plateæ* (Vici) 1.
lapidibus ſtratæ;
Fora, 2.
(alicubi
cum *Porticibus* 3.)
& *Angiporti*. 4.
Publica ædificia ſunt
in medio Urbis,
Templum, 5.
Schola, 6.
Curia, 7.
Domus Mercaturæ; 8.

About

About the Walls,
and the Gates,
are the Magazine, 9.
the Granary, 10.
Innes,
Ale-houſes,
Cooks-ſhops, 11.
the Play-houſe, 12.
and the Spittle ; 13.
In the by-places
are houſes of office, 14.
and the Priſon. 15.
In the chief Steeple
is the Clock, 16.
and the Watchmens
dwelling. 17.
In the Streets
are Wells. 18.
The River 19.
or Beck
running about y City,
ſerveth
to wash away the filth.
The Tower 20.
ſtandeth in the highest
part of the City.

Circa Mænia,
& Portas,
Armamentarium, 9.
Granarium, 10.
Diverſoria,
Popinæ,
& *Cauponæ*, 11.
Theatrum, 12.
Noſodochium 13.
In receſſib s,
Foricæ (Cl x) 14.
& *Cuſtodia* (Carcer) 15
In Turre primâ
eſt *Horologium*, 16.
& habitatio
Vigilum. 17.
In Plateis
ſunt *Putei*. 18.
Fluvius, 19.
vel *Rivus*,
Urbem interfluens,
inſervit
ſordibus eluendis.
Arx 20.
exſtat
in ſummo Urbis.

Judge-

CXXIV.

Judicium.



Judgement.

The

The best Law is a quiet agreement, made either by themselves, (is, betwixt whom the sute or by an Umpire.

If this do not proceed they come into ſcourt, 1 (heretofore they judg'd in the Market-place, at this day in the Moot-in w the Judge, 2. (hall) ſitteth w his Aſſeſſors, 3 the Clerk 4, (writing, taketh their votes in

The Plaintiff 5. accuſeth the Defendant, 6. & produceth witneſſes 7. against him.

The Defen' excuſeth himſelf by a counſelor, 8 whom the Plaintiffs Counſelor 9. cõtradicts

Then the Judge pronounceth Sentence, acquitting ꝑ innocent, and condemning him that is guilty (fine, to a puniſhment, or a or torment.

Optimum *Jus* eſt placida *conventio*, facta, vel ab ipſis, inter quos Lis eſt, vel ab *Arbitro*.

Hæc ſi non procedit, venitur in *Forum*, 1. (olim judicabant in Foro, hodiè in *Prætorio*) cui præſidet *Judex* [Præ- cũ *Aſſeſſoribus*; 3. (tor] 2 *Dicographus*, 4. Vota calamo excipit.

Actor 5. accuſat *Reum*, 6. & producit *Teſtes* 7. contra illum.

Reus excuſat ſe per *Advocatum*; 8. cui contradicit Actoris *Procurator*. 9,

Tum *Judex*. *Sententiam* pronunciat, abſolvens *inſontem*, & damnans *ſontem* ad *Pœnam*, vel *Mul-ctam*, vel ad *Supplicium*.

The

CXXV.

The tormenting of Malefactors.

Supplicia Maleficorum.



Malefactors 1.
are brought from the
Prison, 3. (where they
are not to be tortured)
by Sergeants, 2.
or dragd with a horse, 15
to place of Execution.
Theeves 4.
are hanged
by the Hangman, 6.
on a Gallows; 5.
Whore-masters
are beheaded; 7.

Malefici 1.
per *Lictores*, 2.
è *Carcere* 3.
(ubi torqueri solent)
producuntur,
vel *equo raptantur*, 15.
ad locum *Supplicii*.
Fures 4.
in *Patibulo* 5
suspenduntur
à *Carnifice*; 6.
Mœchi
decollantur;

Mur

Murtherers
and Robbers
are either laid upon
a Wheel, 8. (ken,
having their legs bro-
or fastned upō a stake. 9
Witches
are burnt in
a great Fire. 10.
Some before they be
executed have their
tongues cut out, 11.
or have their Hand 13.
cut off upon a Block, 12
or are burnt
with Pincers. 14.
They that have their
life given them,
are set on the Pillory, 16
are strapadoed, 17.
are set upon a wooden-
horse, 18.
have their ears cut off, 19.
are whipped, 20.
are branded,
are banished,
are condemned
to the galleys, (sonment.
or to perpetual impri-
Traytors are pulled in
pieces with 4 horses.

Homicidæ (Sicarii)
ac *Latrones* (Piratæ)
vel *crurifragio plexi*
Rotæ imponuntur, 8.
vel *Palo* infiguntur; 9.

Striges (Lamiæ)
super *Rogum* 10
cremantur.
Quidam (ficiantur,
antequam supplicio af-
elinguantur, 11.
aut super *Cippum* 12.
Manu plectuntur, 13.
aut *Forcipibus* 14.
uruntur.
Vitâ donati,
Numellis constringun-
(tur, 16.
luxantur, 17.
Equuleo imponun-
tur, 18.
Auribus truncantur, 19.
Virgis cæduntur, 20.
Stigmate notantur,
relegantur,
damnantur
ad *triremes*, (petuum.
vel ad Carcerem per-
Perduelles
quadrigis discerpuntur.

Mer-

CXXVI.

Mercatura.



Merchandizing.

Wares (places,
brought from other
are either exchanged
in an Exchange, 1.
or exposed to sale
in Warehouses, 2.
and they are sold
for Money, 3.
being either measured
with an Eln, 4.
or weighed in
a pair of Ballances. 5.
Shop-keepers, 6.
Pedlars, 7.
and Brokers, 8.
would also
be called Merchants. 9

Merces
aliunde allatæ,
in *domo commerciorum* 1
vel commutantur,
vel venum exponuntur
in *Tabernis mercimonio-*
& venduntur (*rum*, 2.
pro *pecuniâ* (monetâ) 3.
vel mensuratæ
Ulnâ, 4.
vel ponderatæ
Librâ. 5.
Tabernarii, 6.
Circumforanei, 7.
& *Scrutarii*, 8.
etiam volunt
dici *Mercatores*. 9.

The Seller
braggeth of a thing
that is to be sold,
and setteth ỹ rate of it,
and how much it may
be sold for.

Venditor
ostentat
rem promercalem,
& indicat pretium,
quanti liceat.

The Buyer 10.
cheapneth,
and offereth the price.

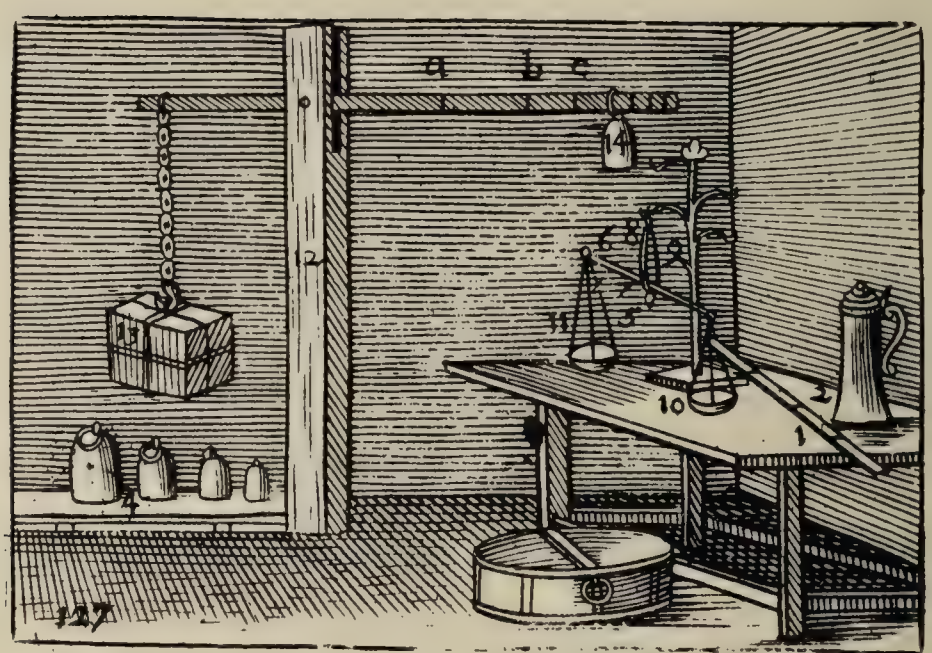
Emptor 10.
licitatur,
& pretium offert.

If any one
bid against him, 11.
the thing is delivered
to him that promiseth
the most.

Si quis
contralicetur, 11.
ei res addicitur,
qui plurimum
pollicetur.

CXXVII.

Menſuræ & Pondera.



Meaſures and Weights.

We measure things y hang together with an liquid things (Eln, 1. with a Gallon, 2. & dry things by a two-bushel measure. 3.

We try the heavines of things by Weights 4 and Ballances. 5.

In this is first the Beam; 6. in the midst whereof is a little Axle-tree, 7. above, the cheeks, & the hole, 8. in which the Needle 9. moveth it self to & fro; on both sides are the Scales, 10. hanging by little Cords. 11.

The Brasiers ballance, 12 weigheth things, by hanging them on a Hook, 13. and the Weight 14. opposite to them, a is in a weigheth just as much as the thing, in b twice so much, in c thrice so much, &c.

Res continuas, metimur *Ulnâ*, 1. liquidas, *Congio*, 2. aridas, *Medimno*. 3.

Gravitatem rerum experimur *Ponderibus*, 4 & *Libr*â (bilance) 5.

In hâc primò est *Jugum* (Scapus) 6. in cujus medio *Axiculus*, 7. superiùs *Trutina* & *agina* 8. in quâ *Examen* 9. sese agitat; utrinq; sunt *Lances*, 10. pendentes *Funiculis*. 11.

Statéra 12. ponderat res, suspendendo illas *Unco*, 13. & *Pondus* 14. ex opposito, quod in *a* æquiponderat rei, in *b* bis tantum, in *c* ter, *&c.*

CXXVIII.

Ars Medica.



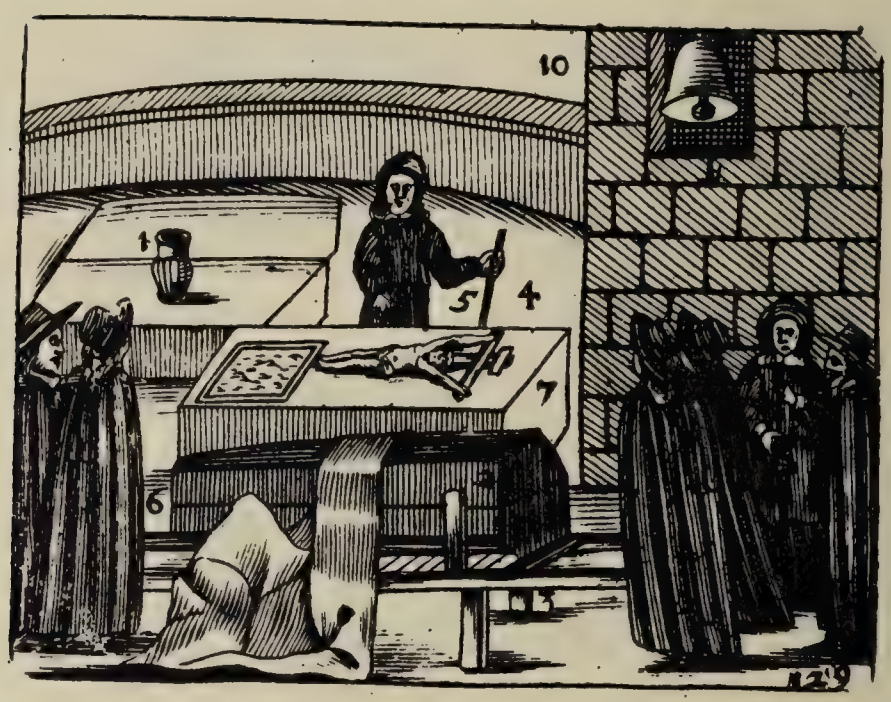
Phyſick.

The Patient, 1. (2.
ſendeth for a Phyſician
who feeleth
his Pulſe, 3.
and looketh upon
his Water, 4.
and then preſcribeth
a Receipt
in a Bill 5.
That is made ready
by the Apothecary 6.
in an Apothecaries
ſhop, 7.
where Drugs
are kept in Drawers, 8.
Boxes, 9.
and Gally-pots 10.
And it is either
a Potion, 11.
or Powder, 12.
or Pills, 13.
or Trochisks, 14.
or an Electuary. 15.
Diet
and Prayer, 16.
is the beſt Phyſick.
The Chirurgion 18.
cureth Wounds 17.
and Ulcers,
with Plaiſters. 19,

Ægrotans, 1.
accerſit *Medicum* 2
qui tangit
ipſius *Arteriam*, 3.
& inſpicit
Urinam, 4.
tum præſcribit
Medicamentum
in *Schedulâ* 5.
Iſtud paratur
à *Pharmacopæo* 6.
in *Pharmacopolio*, 7.
ubi *Pharmaca*
in *Capſulis*, 8.
Pyxidibus, 9.
& *Lagenis* 10.
adſervantur.
Eſtq;
vel *Potio*, 11.
vel *Pulvis*, 12.
vel *Pillulæ*, 13.
vel *Paſtilli*, 14.
vel *Electuarium*. 15.
Diæta
& *Oratio*, 16.
eſt optima *Medicina*.
Chirurgus 18.
curat *Vulnera* 17.
& *Ulcera*,
Spleniis (*emplaſtris*. 19

CXXIX.

Sepultura.



A Buriall.

Dead

Dead Folks (burned, heretofore were and their aſhes put into an Urn 1.

We encloſe our dead Folks, in a Coffin 2. lay them upõ a Bier, 3. and ſée they be carried out in a Funeral-pomp towards ỹ Church- where they are (yard, 4 laid into the Grave, 6. by the Bearers, 5. and are interred; this is covered with a Grave-ſtone 7. and is adorned with Tombs, 8. and Epitaphs 9.

As the Corps go along, Pſalms are ſung, and the Bells are rung. 10.

Defuncti olim cremabantur, & Cineres in *Urnâ* 1. recondebantur.

Nos includimus noſtros *demortuos*, *Loculo* (*Capulo*) 2. imponimus *Feretro*, 3. & efferri curamus *Pompâ funebri* verſus *Cœmeterium*, 4. ubi à *Veſpillonibus* 5. inferuntur *Sepulchro*, 6. & humantur; hoc *Cippo* 7. tegitur, & *Monumentis* 8. ac *Epitaphiis* 9. ornatur.

Funere prodeunte, cantantur *Hymni*, & *Campanæ* 10. pulſantur.

CXXX.

Ludas Scenicus.



A Stage-Play.

In a Play-houſe, 1.
which is trimmed with
Hangings, 2.
and covered with
Curtains, 3.
Comedies,
& Tragedies
are acted,
wherein memorable
things are repreſen-
ted; as here,
the Hiſtory
of the Prodigal Son, 4.
and his Father, 5.
by whom
he is entertained,
being returned home.
The Players
act
being in diſguiſe;
the Fool, 6.
maketh Jeſts.
The chief of the
Spectators ſit in
the Gallery, 7.
the common ſort
ſtand on the ground, 8.
and clap the hands
if any thing
pleaſe them.

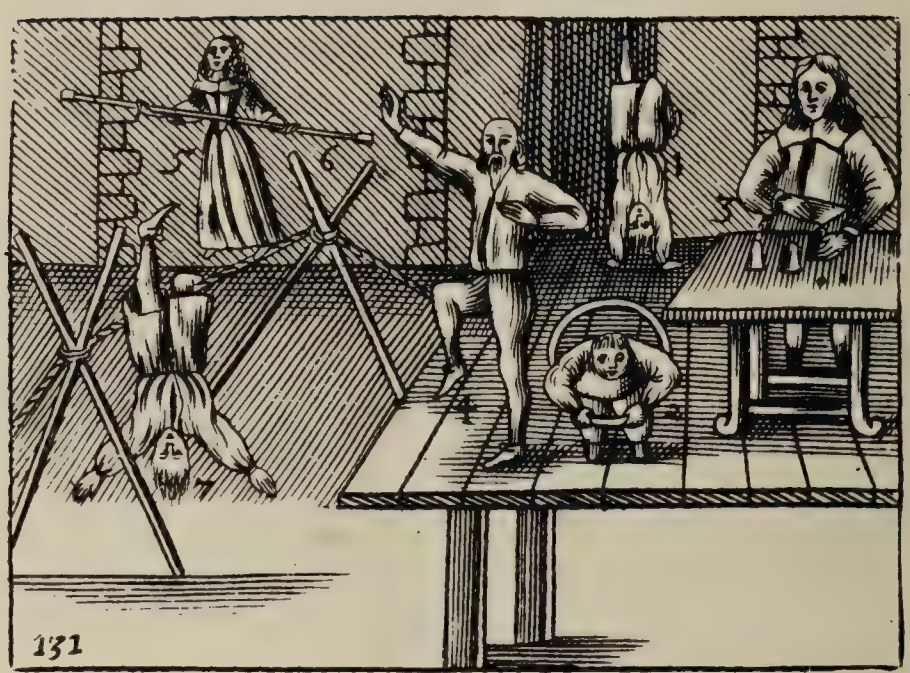
In *Theatro*, 1.
(quod veſtitur
Tapetibus, 2.

& *Sipariis* 3.
tegitur)
aguntur *Comœdiæ*
vel *Tragœdiæ*,
quibus repræſentantur
res memorabiles;
ut hic,
Hiſtoria
de *Filio prodigo*, 4.
& *Patre* 5. ipſius,
à quo
recipitur,
domum redux.
Actores (hiſtriones)
agunt
perſonati;
Morio, 6.
dat Jocos.
Spectatorum
primarii,
ſedent in
Orcheſtrâ; 7.
Plebs ſtat
in *Cavea*, 8.
& plaudit,
ſi quid arridet.

Præſtigiæ.

CXXXI.

Præſtigiæ.



Sleights.

The Tumbler 1.
maketh
several Showes,
by the nimbleneſſe
of his body,
walking to and fro
on his hands,
leaping thorow
a Hoop, 2. &c.
Sometimes alſo
he danceth 4.
having on a vizzard.
The Jugler 3.
heweth ſleights,
out of a Purſe.
The rope-dancer, 5.
goeth and danceth
upon a Rope,
holdeth a Poiſe, 6.
in his Hand;
or hangeth himſelf
by the Hand
or Foot, 7. &c.

Præſtigiator 1.
facit
varia *Spectacula*,
volubilitate
corpotis,
deambulando
manibus,
ſaliendo
per *Circulum*, 2. &c.
Interdum etiam
tripudiat 4.
larvatus.
Agyrta 3.
Præſtigias facit,
è *marſupio*.
Funabulus, 5.
graditur & ſaltat
ſuper *funem*,
tenens manu
Halterem; 6.
aut ſuſpendit ſe
manu
vel *Pede*, 7. &c.

Pa-

CXXXII.

Palæstra.



The Fencing-School.

Fencers

Fencers
meet in a Duel
in a Fencing-place,
fighting with ſwords, 1
or Pikes 2.
and Halberds, 3.
or Short-ſwords, 4.
or Rapiers 5.
having balls at the point
(leſt they wound one
another mortally,)
or with
two Edged-ſwords
and a Dagger 6.
together.

Pugiles
congrediuntur Duello,
in *Palæſtrâ*, decertantes
vel *Gladiis*, 1.
vel *Haſtilibus* 2.
& *Bipennibus*, 3.
vel *Semiſpathis*, 4.
vel *Enſibus* 5.
mucronem obligatis,
ne lethaliter lædant,
vel *Frameis*
& *Pugione* 6.
ſimul.

Wraſtlers 7.
(among the Romans
in times paſt
were naked, & anoynted
with Oyl) take
hold of one another,
and ſtrive whether
can throw the other,
eſpecially by tripping
up his Heels. 8.

Luctatores 7.
(apud Romanos
olim nudi
& inuncti oleo)
prehendunt ſe invicem,
& annituntur,
uter alterum
proſternere poſſit,
præprimis
ſupplantando. 8.

Hood-winked fencers 9
fought with their fists
in a ridiculous strife,
to wit, with their
eyes covered.

Andabatæ 9.
pugnabant Pugnis,
ridiculo certamine,
nimirum
obvelatis oculis.

Ludus

CXXXIII.

Ludus Pilæ.



Tennis-Play.

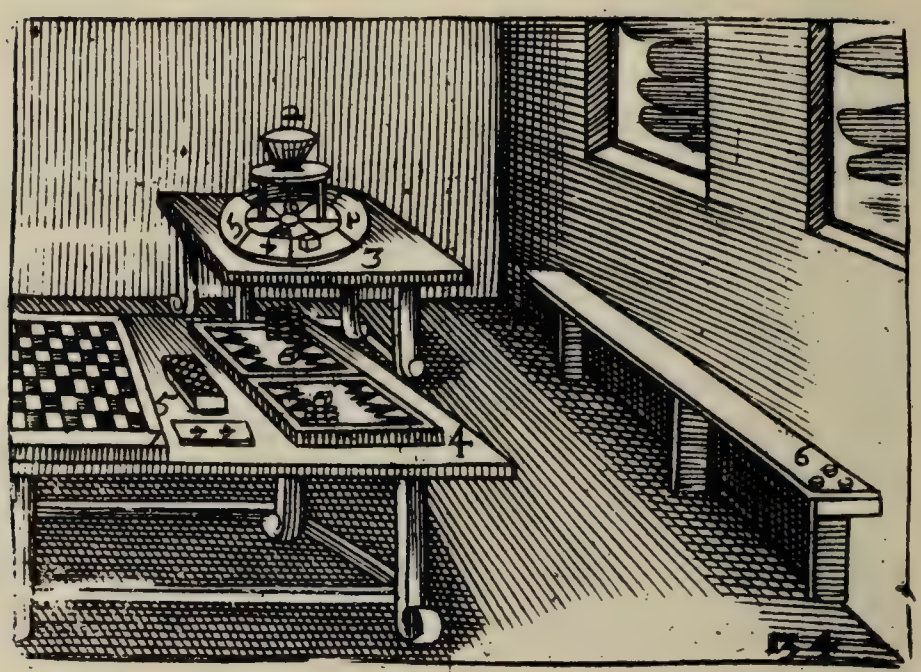
In a Tennis-Court, 1. they play with a Ball, 2. which one throweth, and another taketh, & ſendeth it back with a Racket; 3. and that is the ſport of Noble-men to ſtir their body.

A winde-ball 4. being filled with air by a means of a Ventil, is tolled to and fro with the Fiſt 5. in the open air.

In *Spharisterio*, 1. luditur *Pilâ*, 2. quam alter mittit, alter excipit, & remittit *Reticulo*; 3. idq; eſt Luſus Nobilium (ris.) ad cõmotionem corpo- *Follis* (pila magna) 4. aëre diſtenta ope *Epiſtomii*, ſub dio *Pugno* 5. reverberatur.

CXXXIV.

Ludus Aleæ.



Dice-Play.

We play with Dice 1. either they that throw the most take up all; or we throw them thorow a casting-Box 2. upon a Board 3. marked with Figures; and this is Dice-players game at casting Lots.

Men play by Luck and Skill at Tables in a pair of Tables, 4. and at Cards. 5.

We play at Chesse on a Chesse-board, 6. where only art beareth the sway.

The most ingenious Game, is the game at Chess, 7 wherein as it were two Armies fight together in Battell.

Tesseris (talis) 1. ludimus, vel *Plistobolindam*; vel immittimus illas per *Fritillum* 2.. in *Tabellam* 3. numeris notatam, idque est Ludus *Sortilegii Aleatorum.*

Sorte & Arte luditur *Calculis* in *alveo aleatorio*, 4. & *Chartis lusoriis.* 5.

Abaculis ludimus in *Abaco*, 6. ubi sola ars regnat.

Ingeniosissimus ludus est, L. *Latrunculorum*, 7. quo veluti duo exercitus prælio confligunt.

CXXXV.

Curſûs Certamina.



Races.

Boyes exercise themselves in running, either upon the Ice, 1. in Scrick-shooes, 2. where they are carried also upon Sleds; 3. or in the open field making a Line, 4. which, he that desireth to win, ought to touch, but not to run beyond it.

Heretofore Runners 5. ran betwixt Railes 6. to the Goal, 7. and he that touched it first, received the prize 8. from him that gave the prize. 9.

At this day Tilting, (or the quintain) is used, where a Hoop 11. is struck at with a Trunchion, 10. instead of Horse-races, which are grown out of use.

Pueri exercent se cursu, sive super *Glaciem* 1. *Diabatris*, 2. ubi etiam vehuntur *Trahis*; 3. sive in campo designantes *Lineam*, 4. quam, qui vincere cupit, adtingere, at non ultrà procurrere, debet.

Olim decurrebant *Cursores* 5. inter *Cancellos* 6. ad *Metam*, 7. & qui primùm contingebat eam, accipiebat *Brabeum* (*præmium*) 8. à *Brabeutâ*. 9.

Hodie habentur *Hastiludia*, (ubi *Lanceâ* 10. petitur *Circulus* 11.) loco *Equiriorum* quæ in desuetudinem (abierunt.

CXXXVI.

Ludi Pueriles.



Boyes-Sports.

Boyes

Boyes
use to play either with
Bowling-ſtones; 1.
or throwing
a Bowl 2.
at Nine-pins; 3.
or ſtriking a Ball
throw a Ring, 5.
with a Bandy; 4.
or ſcourging a Top 6.
with a Whip; 7.
or ſhooting with
a Trunck, 8.
and a Bow; 9.
or going upon
Stilts; 10.
or toſſing
and ſwinging
themſelves upon
a Merry-totter. 11.

Pueri
ludere ſolent,
vel *globis fictilibus*; 1.
vel jactantes
Globum 2.
ad *Conas*; 3.
vel *Sparulam.*
Clavâ 4. mittentes
per *Annulum*; 5.
vel *Turbinem* 6.
Flagello 7.
verſantes;
vel *Sclopo*, 8.
& *Arcu* 9.
jaculantes;
vel *Grallis* 10.
incedentes;
vel ſuper *Petaurum* 11.
ſe agitantes
& oſcillantes.

CXXXVII.

Regnum & Regio.



The Kingdom & the Region.

Many Cities
and Villages
make
a Region
and a Kingdom.
The King,
or Prince,
resideth
in the chief-City; 1.
the Noblemen,
Lords,
and Earls,
dwell
in the Castles 2. that lye
round about it,
the Countrey-people
dwell in Villages. 3.
He hath his toll-places
upō navigable Rivers 4
and High-Roads, 5.
where
Portage
and Tollage
is exacted
of them
that Sayl,
or Travell.

Multæ *Urbes*
& *Pagi*
faciunt
Regionem
& *Regnum*.
Rex,
aut *Princeps*,
sedet
in *Metropoli*; 1.
Nobiles,
Barones,
& *Comites*,
habitant
in circumjacentibus
Arcibus; 2.
Rustici
in *Pagis*. 3.
Juxta
Flumina navigabilia 4.
& *Vias Regias*, 5.
habet
sua *Telonia*,
ubi
à navigantibus
& iter-facientibus,
Portorium
& *Vectigal*
exigitur.

CXXXVIII.

Regall Majeſty. *Regia Majeſtas.*



The King, 1.
ſitteth on his throne 2.
in Kingly State,
& a ſtately Habit, 3.
crowned & Diademe 4.
holding a Scepter, 5.
in his Hand,
being attended with a
company of Courtiers.
The chief,
amongſt theſe, are
the Chancellor 6.
with the Counſellors

Rex, 1.
in ſplendore regio,
ſedet in ſuo *Solio*, 2.
magnifico *Habitu*, 3.
redimitus *Diademate* 4.
tenens manu
Sceptrum, 5.
ſtipatus
frequentiâ *Aulicorum*
Inter hos,
primarii ſunt,
Cancellarius 6.
cum *Conſiliariis*

and

and Secretaries,
the Lord Marſhal, 7.
the Comptroller, 8.
the Cup-bearer, 9.
the Taſter, 10.
the Treaſurer, 11.
the high Chamberlain, 12
& ỹ Maſt. of the horſe. 13

There are ſubordinate to theſe,
the Noble Courtiers, 14
the Noble Pages, 15.
with the Chamberlains,
and Lacquies, 16.
the Guard, 17.
with their Attendance.

He ſolemnly giveth audience to the Ambaſſadors of foreign Princes (ces. 18.

He ſendeth his Vice-gerents,
Deputies,
Governors, Treaſurers,
and Ambaſſadors
to other places,
to whom he ſendeth
new Commiſſions ever & anon by the Poſts. 19.

The Fool
cauſeth laughter
by his toyſom actions.

& *Secretariis*,
Præfectus Prætorii, 7.
Aulæ-Magiſter, 8.
Pocillator (pincerna) 9.
Dapifer, 10.
Theſaurarius, 11.
Archi-Cubicularius, 12.
& *Stabuli Magiſter*. 13

His ſubordinantur
Nobiles Aulici, 14.
Nobile Famulitium, 15.
cum *Cubiculariis*,
& *Curſoribus*, 16.
Stipatores, 17.
cum *Satellitio*.

Legatis Exterorum 18
præbet aures
ſolenniter.

Aliorſum ablegat
Vicarios ſuos
Adminiſtratores,
Præfectos, *Quæſtores*,
& *Legatos*,
quibus ſubinde mittit
Mandata nova
per *Veredarios*. 19.

Morio 20.
ludicris actionibus
riſum movet.

The

CXXXIX.

The Souldier. *Miles.*



If we be to make war,
Souldiers are liſted. 1.
Their Arms are,
A Head-piece, 2.
(which is adorned with
a Creſt)
and the Armour,
whoſe parts are,
a Collar, 3.
a Breſt-plate, 4.
Arm-pieces, 5.
Leg-pieces, 6.
Greaves, 7.
with a Coat of Mail, 8.
and a Buckler, 9.

Si bellandum eſt,
ſcribuntur *Milites.* 1.
Horum *Arma* ſunt,
Galea (Caſſis) 2.
(quæ ornatur
Criſtâ)
Armatura,
cujus partes,
Torquis ferreus, 3.
Thorax, 4.
Brachialia, 5.
Ocreæ ferreæ, 6.
Manicæ, 7.
cum *Loricâ* 8.
& *Scuto* (Clypeo) 9.

theſe

these are the defensive Arms.

The offensive are,
A Sword, 10.
a two-edged Sword, 11.
a Falchion, 12.
which are put up
into a Scabberd, 13.
and are girded
with a Girdle, 14.
or Belt, 15.
(a Scarf, 16.
serveth for ornament)
a two-hand-Sword, 17.
and a Dagger, 18.

In these is
the Haft, 19.
with the Pummel, 20.
and the Blade, 21.
having a Point, 22.
in the middle are
the Back, 23. & the Edge, 24.

The other weapons are
a Pike, 25. a Halbert, 26.
in which is
the Haft, 27. & the Head, 28.
a Club, 29.
and a Whirlebat. 30.

They fight at a distance
with Muskets, 31.
and Pistols, 32.
which are charged with bullets, 33.
out of a bullet-bag, 34.
and with Gun-powder
out of a Bandalier. 35.

hæc sunt Arma defensiva.

Offensiva sunt,
Gladius, 10.
Framea, 11.
& *Acinaces*, 12.

qui *Vaginâ*, 13.
reconduntur,
& *Cingulo*, 14. (guntur;
vel *Baltheo*, 15. accin-
(*Fascia militaris* 16.
inservit ornatui)
Romphæa 17.
& *Pugio*. 18.

In his est
Manubrium, 19.
cum *Pomo*, 20.
& *Verutum* 21.
Cuspidatum, 22.
in medio
Dorsum, 23. & *Acies*. 24.

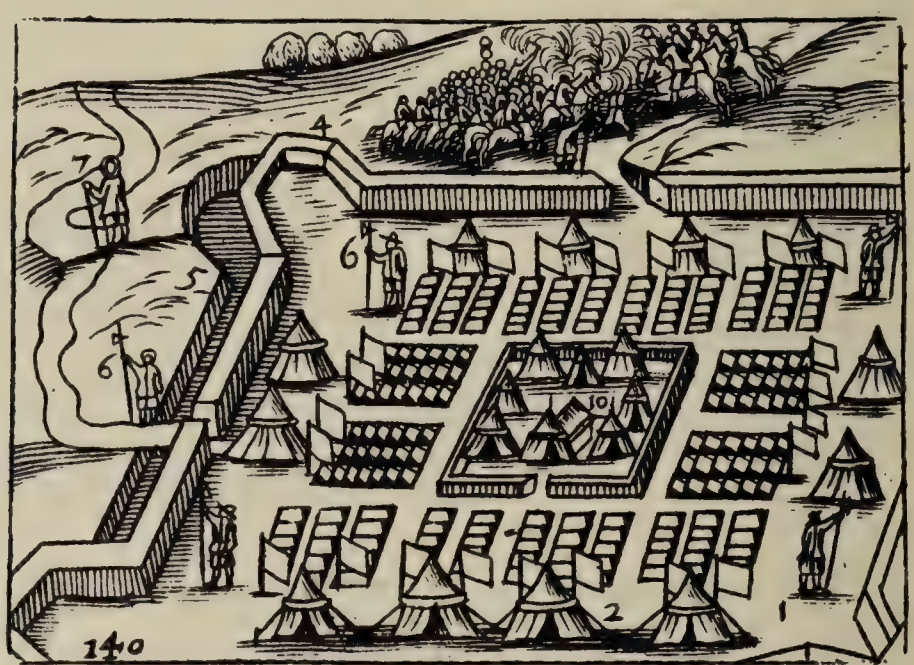
Reliqua arma sunt,
Hasta, 25. *Bipennis*, 26.
in quibus
Hastile 27. & *Mucro*, 28.
Clava, 29.
& *Cæstus*. 30.

Eminûs pugnatur
Bombardis (Sclopetis) 31.
& *Sclopis*, 32.
quæ onerantur *Globis* 33.
è *Thecâ bombarduriâ*, 34.
& *pulvere nitrato*
è *Pyxide pulveratiâ*. 35.

Castra

CXL.

Caſtra.



The Camps.

When

When a Design is undertaken, the Camp 1. is pitched, and the Tents (of Canvas 2. or Straw 3. are fastned with stakes; & they entrench them about, for securities with Bulwarks, 4. (sake, and Ditches; 5. Sentinels 6. are also set, and Scouts 7. are sent out.

Sallyings-out 8. are made for forrage and plunder-sake, where they often cope with the Enemy 9 in skirmishing.

The Lord Generals Pavilion is in the midst of the Camp.

Expeditione susceptâ, *Castra* 1. locantur, & *Tentoria* *paxillis* figuntur, è *Linteis* 2. vel *Stramentis*; 3. eaque circumdant, securitatis gratiâ, *Aggeribus* 4. & *Fossis*; 5. constituuntur etiam *Excubiæ*, 6. & omittuntur *Exploratores*. 7.

Pabulationis & prædæ causâ, fiunt *Excursiones*, 8. ubi sæpius cum *Hostibus* 9. velitando confligitur.

Tentorium *summi Imperatoris*, 10. est in medio Castrorum.

CXLI.

The Army, and the Fight.

Acies & Prælium.



When the Battell is to be fought, (order, the Army is set in and divided into the Front, 1. the Rere, 2. and the Wings. 3.
The Foot 4. are intermixed with the Horse 5.
That is divided into Companies, this into Troops.

Quando *pugna* committenda est, instruitur *Acies*, & dividitur in *Frontem*, 1. *Tergum*, 2. & *Alas* (*Cornua.*) 3.
Peditatus 4. intermiscetur *Equitatui*. 5.
Ille distinguitur, in *Centurias*, hic, in *Turmas*.

The

These carry Banners; 6.
these Flags 7.
in the midst of them.
Their Officers are,
Coporals,
Ensignes,
Lieutenants,
Caprains, 8.
Commanders of the horse, 9
Lieutenant-Coronels,
Coronels,
& he that is the chief of all,
the Generel.
The Drummers 10.
and the Drumslades 11.
as also the Trumpeters 12.
call to Arms,
and inflame the Souldier.
At the first onset
the Muskets, 13.
and Ordinance 14.
are shot off.
Afterwards
they fight 15.
hand to hand with
Pikes and Swords.
They that are
overcome are slain, 16.
or taken prisoners,
or run away. 17.
They that are for the
reserve, 18.
come upon them
out of their places
where they lay in wait.
The Carriages are 19.
plundered.

illæ. in medio ferunt,
Vexilla; 6.
hæ, *Labara*. 7.
Eorum Præfecti sunt,
Decuriones,
Signiferi,
Vicarii,
Centuriones, 8.
Magistri Equitum, 9.
Tribuni,
Chiliarchæ,
& omnium summus
Imperator.
Tympanistæ 10.
& *Tympanotribæ* 11.
ut & *Tubicines* 12.
ad arma vocant
& militem inflammant.
Primo conflictu,
explodantur
Bombardæ 13.
& *Tormenta*. 14.
Posteà
cominùs pugnatur 15.
Hastis & *Gladiis*.

Victi,
trucidantur, 16.
vel capiuntur,
vel *aufugiunt*. 17.
Succenturiati, 18.
superveniunt
ex *insidiis*.

Impedimenta 19.
spoliantur,

Pugna

CXLII.

Pugna Navalis.



The Sea-Fight.

A Sea-fight
is terrible,
when
huge Ships,
like Caſtels,
run one upon another
with their Beaks, 1.
or ſhatter one another
with their Ordnance 2
and ſo being
bored thorow,
they drink in their
own deſtruction,
and are Sunck; 3.
Or, when
they are ſet on fire,
and either
by the firing
of Gun-Powder, 4.
men are blown up
into the air,
or are burnt
in the midſt
of the waters,
or elſe
leaping into the Sea
are drowned. (away 5,
A Ship that flyeth
is over taken by thoſe
that purſue her, 6.
and is taken,

Navale prælium
terribile eſt,
quum
ingentes *Naves*,
veluti *Arces*,
concurrunt
Roſtris, 1.

aut *Tormentis* 2.
ſe invicem quaſſant.
atq; ita perforatæ,
perniciem ſuam
imbibunt
& *ſubmerguntur*; 3
Aut, quum
igne corripiuntur,
& vel
ex incendio
pulveris tormentarii, 4.
homines
in aërem ejiciuntur,
vel in mediis aquis
exuruntur,
vel etiam
in mare deſilientes
ſuffocantur.

Navis fugitiva 5.
ab *inſequentibus* 6.
intercipitur
& capitur.

CXLIII.

The Beſieging of a City.

Obſidium Urbis.



A City that is like to endure a Siege, is firſt Summoned by a Trumpeter, 1. and perſwaded to Yield.

Which if it refuſe to do, it is aſſaulted by the Beſiegers, and taken by Storm:

Either by climbing over the Walls with Scaling-ladders, 2.

Urbs *obſidionem* paſſura, primùm provocatur per *Tubicinem*, 1. & invitatur ad *Deditionem*.

Quod facere ſi abnuat, oppugnatur ab obſidentibus, & occupatur:

Vel muros per *Scalas* 2. tranſcendendo,

or breaking them down
with Battering-engines, 3.
or demolishing them
with great-Guns; 4.
or breaking thorow the Gates
with a Petarr; 5.
or casting Granadoes 6.
out of Morter-pieces 7.
into the City,
by Engineres, 8.
who lye behinde
League-Baskets; 9.
or overthrowing it
with Mines
by Pyoneres 10.

aut *Arietibus* 3.
diruendo,
aut *Tormentis* 4.
demoliendo;
vel Portas
Exoſtrâ 5.
dirumpendo; (6.
vel *Globos tormentarios*
è *Mortariis* (baliſtis) 7.
per *Baliſtarios*, 8.
(qui poſt *Gerras* 9.
latitant) in Urbem
ejaculando;
vel eam
per *Foſſores* 10.
Cuniculis ſubvertendo.

They that are Beſieged
defend themſelves
the Walls, 11. (from
with Fire,
and Stones, &c.
or break out by force.

Obſeſſi
defendunt ſe
de *muris*, 11.
ignibus,
lapidibus, &c.
aut *erumpunt*. 12.

A City
that is taken by Storm,
is plundered,
deſtroyed,
and ſometimes laid
even with the ground.

Urbs
vi expugnata,
diripitur,
exciditur,
interdum ſolo æquatur.

CXLIV.

Religion. *Religio.*



Godlineſs, 1.
the Queen of Vertues,
worſhippeth God 4.
devoutly,
the knowledge of God
being drawn,
either from the
Book of Nature, 2.
(for the Work
commendeth
the work-Maſter,)
or from the
Book of Scripture; 3.
ſhe meditateth upon
his Commandements
conteined

Pietas, 1.
Virtutum Regina,
hauſtâ
Notitiâ Dei,
vel
ex *Libro Naturæ*, 2.
(nam opus
commendat artificem)
vel
ex *Libro Scripturæ*, 3.
colit Deum 4.
humiliter;
recolit Mandata ejus
comprehenſa

in

in the Decalogue; 5,
and treading reaſon
under Foot,
that Barking Dog, 6.
ſhe giveth Faith 7.
and Aſſent to the
Word of God,
and calleth upon him, 8
as a helper,
in adverſity.
Divine Services
are done
in the Church: 9,
in which are,
the Quire, 10.
with the Altar, 11.
the Veſtry, 12.
the Pulpit, 13.
Seats, 14.
Galleries, 15.
and a Font. 16.
All men perceive
that there is a God,
but all men do not
rightly know God.
Hence are
divers Religions, (ned
whereof IV. are recko-
ned as the chief.

Decalogo; 5.
& Rationem,
Canem oblatrantem, 6.
conculcans, *Fidem* 7.
& *adſenſum* præbet
Verbo Dei,
eumq; *invocat*, 8.
ut Opitulatorem,
in adverſis.
Officia divina
fiunt
in *Templo*: 9.
in quo eſt,
Penetrale (Adytum) 10.
cum *Altari*, 11.
Sacrarium, 12.
Suggeſtus, 13.
Subſellia, 14.
Ambones, 15.
& *Baptiſterium*. 16.
Deum eſſe,
ſentiunt omnes homi-
ſed non omnes (nes;
rectè norunt Deum.
Hinc
diverſæ *Religiones*
quarum primariæ IV.
adhuc numerantur.

CXLV.

Gentiliſm. *Gentiliſmus.*



The Gentiles ſeigned to themſelves neer upon XIIM. Deities.

The chief of thē were Jupiter, 1. Preſident & petty-God of Heaven; Neptune, 2. of the Sea; Pluto, 3. of Hell, Mars, 4. of War; Apollo, 5. of Arts; Mercury, 6. of thæves, Merchants, and eloquence; Vulcan (Mulciber) of Fire, and Smiths; Æolus, of Winds;

Gentiles finxerunt ſibi prope XIIM. *Numina.* Eorum præcipua erant, *Jupiter*, 1. Cœli; *Neptunus*, 2. Maris; *Pluto*, 3. Inferni; *Mars*, 4. Belli; *Apollo*, 5. Artium; *Mercurius*, 6. Furum, Mercatorum, & Eloquentiæ; *Vulcanus* (*Mulciber*) Ignis & Fabrorum; *Æolus*, Ventorum Præſides & *Deaſtri*:

and

and the moſt obſcene of all the reſt Priapus.

They had alſo Womanly Deities: ſuch as were Venus, 7. the Goddeſs of loves & pleaſures, with her little ſon Cupid; Minerva (Pallas) with the nine Muſes, of Arts; Juno, of Riches, and Veſta, of Chaſtity; Ceres, of Corn; Diana, of Hunting, and Fortune; and beſides theſe Morbona, and Febris her ſelf.

The Egyptians, inſtead of God worſhipped all ſorts of Beaſts and Plants, & whatſoever they ſaw firſt in the Morning.

The Philiſtines offered to Moloch, 9. their Children to be burnt alive.

The Indians 10. even at this day worſhip the Devil. 11.

& obſcæniſſimus *Priapus*.

Habuerunt etiam Muliebria Numina: qualia fuerunt *Venus*, 7. *Dea* (ptatum, amorum & Volucum filioſo *Cupidine*; 8 *Minerva* (*Pallas*) cum novem *Muſis*, Artium; (ptiarum; *Juno*, Divitiarum & Nu- *Veſta*, Caſtitatis; *Ceres*, Frumentorum; *Diana*, Venationum, & *Fortuna*;

quin & *Morbona*,

ac *Febris* ipſa.

Ægyptii, pro Deo colebant omne genus (rum, Animalium & Planta- & quicquid manè primùm cõſpicabantur.

Philiſtæi offerebant *Molocho* (*Saturno*) 9. Infantes vivos cremandos.

Indi 10. etiamnum venerantur *Cacodæmona*. 11.

CXLVI.

Judaism. *Judaismus.*



Yet the true Worship of the true God, remained with the Patriarchs, who lived before, & after ỹ Flood.

Amongst these, that seed of the woman, the Messias of ỹ world, was promised to Abraham, 1. the Founder of the Jewes, the Father of them that believe; and he (being called away from the Gentiles) with his Posterity,

Verus tamen *Cultus* veri *Dei*, remansit apud *Patriarchas*, qui vixerunt ante & post Diluvium.

Inter hos, *Abrahamo*, 1. *Judæorum* Conditori, Patri Credentium, promissus est, Semen illud Mulieris, Mundi *Messias*;

& ipse,

avocatus à Gentilibus, cum Posteris,

being

being marked with the Sacrament of Circumsion, 2. made a peculiar People, and Church of

Afterwards (God. God gave his Law written with his own finger in Tables of Stone, 5. to this people by Moses, 3. in Mount Sinai. 4.

Furthermore he ordained the eating of ỹ Paschal Lamb; 6. and Sacrifices to be offered upon an Altar 7 by Priests, 8. and Incense; 9. and Commanded a Tabernacle 10. with ỹ Ark of the Covenant 11 to be made; & besides, a brazen Serpent 12. to be set up against the biting of Serpents in the wilderness.

All which things were Types of the Messias to come, whom the Jewes yet look for.

Sacramento Circumcisi- notatus *(onis* 2.
singularem Populum
& *Ecclesiam* Dei con- Huic populo (stituit.
postea DEUS,
per *Mosen*, 3.
in monte *Sinai*, 4.
Legem suam,
scriptam digito suo
in *Tabulis lapideis*, 5.
exhibuit.

Porrò ordinavit
manducationẽ *Agni Pa-*
& *Sacrificia (schalis*; 6
in *Altari* 7.
offerenda
per *Sacerdotes*, 8.
& *Suffitûs* ; 9.
& jussit fieri
Tabernaculum 10.
cum *Arcâ Fœderis*; 11
prætereà erigi
æneum Serpentem 12.
contra morsum
Serpentum in deserto.

Quæ omnia
Typi erant
venturi *Messiæ*,
quem *Judai*
adhuc exspectant.

Christi-

CXLVII.

Christianity. *Christianismus.*



The only-begotten eternal Son of God, 3. being promised to our first Parents in Paradise, at the last being conceived by the Holy Ghost, in the most Holy womb of the Virgin Mary 1. of the Royal House of David, and clad with human flesh, came into the world at Bethlehem of Judæa, in ỹ extreme poverty of a Stable, 2.

Unigenitus æternus *Dei Filius*, 3. promissus *Protoplastis* in *Paradiso*, tandem, impleto tempore, conceptus per *Sa. Spiritum* in utero sanctissimo *Mariæ* 1. *Virginis* de domo regiâ *Davidis*, & indutus humanâ carne, *Bethlehemi Judææ*, in summa paupertate *Stabuli*, 2. in

in ỹ fulneſs of time, in the year of the world, 3970. but pure from all ſin, & ỹ name of Jeſus, was given him, which ſignifieth a Saviour, when he was ſprinkled with holy Baptiſm, 4. (the Sacrament of the New Covenant) by John his fore-runner, 5 in Jordan, ỹ moſt ſacred Myſtery of the divine Trinity appeared by the Fathers voice 6. (wherby he teſtified that this was his Son) and the Holy Ghoſt in the ſhape of a Dove, 7. coming down from heaven.

From that time being the 30. year of his age, unto the fourth year, he declared who he was, his words and works manifeſting his Divinity; being neither owned, nor entertained by the Jewes,

Anno Mundi 3970.
in mundum prodiit,
ſed mundus
ab omni *peccato*,
eiq; impoſitum fuit
nomen *Jeſu*, (*torem.*
quod ſignificat *Salva-*

Hic, cum imbueretur
ſacro *Baptiſmo*, 4.
(*Sacramento*
Novi Fœderis)
à *Johanne* præcurſore
in *Iordane*, (ſuo, 5.
apparuit ſacratiſſimum
Myſterium
divinæ *Trinitatis*,
Patris voce 6.
(quâ teſtabatur,
hunc eſſe *Filium* ſuum)
& *Spiritu Sancto*
in ſpecie *Columbæ*, 7.
cælitus delabente.

Ab eo tempore,
XXX. ætatis ſuæ anno,
Verbis
& Operibus,
præ ſe ferentibus
Divinitatem,
declaravit quis eſſet,
in annum usq; quartum:
à *Judæis*

because

because of his voluntary poverty.

He was at last taken by these (when he had first instituted the Mystical Supper 8. of his body and blood, for a Seal of the New Covenant, and the remembrance of himself) carried to the Judgement-Seat of Pilate Governour of Cæsarea, accused, and condemned, as an innocent Lamb; and being fastened upon a Cross, 9 he dyed, being sacrificed upon that Altar, for the sins of the world.

But when he had revived by his divine power, he arose again the third day out of the Grave, 10 and forty dayes after, being taken up from Mount Olivet 11. into Heaven 12.

nec agnitus nec exceptus ob voluntarispaupertatē

Ab his (quum priùs instituisset

Cœnam mysticam 8. *Corporis & Sanguinis* in Sigillum [*sui, novi Fœderis.* & sui recordationem) captus tandem, ad *tribunal Pilati* Præfecti *Cæsarei* raptus. accusatus,

& damnatus est, *agnus* innocentissimus;

actusq; in *Crucem*, 9. in ara ista, pro peccatis *mundi* immolatus, *mortem subiit.*

Sed tertiâ die, quum revixisset divinâ suâ virtute, resurrexit è *Sepulcro*, 10. & post dies XL, de *Monte Oliveti* 11. sublatus in *Cœlum* 12.

and

and returning thither
whence he came,
he vaniſhed as it were,
whilſt the Apoſtles
gazed upon him, 13.
to whom he ſent
his Holy Spirit 14.
from Heaven,
the tenth day
after his Aſcenſion,
and them being filled
with this power,
into the world,
to preach of him;
being henceforth
to come again
to the laſt Judgement,
ſitting in the mean
time at the right hand
of the Father,
and interceding
for us.

From this Chriſt
we are called
Chriſtians, (alone.
and are ſaved in him

& eò rediens
unde venerat,
quaſi evanuit,
aſpectantibus
Apoſtolis, 13.
quibus decimâ die
poſt *Adſcenſum* ſuum,
Spiritum Sanctum 14.
de *Cœlo*,
ipſos verò,
hâc Virtute
impletos,
de ſe prædicaturos,
in Mundum,
miſit;
olim rediturus
ad *judicium extremum*,
interea ſedens
ad *dextram Patris*,
& intercedens
pro nobis.

Ab hoc *Chriſto*
dicimur
Chriſtiani,
inq; eo ſolo ſalvamur.

Mahome-

CXLVIII.

Mahometiſm. *Mahometiſmus.*



Mahomet 1.
a warlike Man,
invented to himself
a new Religion,
mixed
of Judaiſm,
Chriſtianity,
and Gentiliſm,
by the advice of
a Jew 2.
and an Arian Monk, 3.
named Sergius;
feigning,

Mahomed 1.
homo bellator,
excogitabat ſibi
novam Religionem,
mixtam
ex *Iudaiſmo*,
Chriſtianiſmo,
& *Gentiliſmo*,
conſilio
Iudæi 2.
& *Monachi Ariani*, 3.
nomine *Sergii*;
fingens,

whilſt

whilſt he had the fit of the falling ſickneſs, that the Archangel Gabriel and the Holy Ghoſt talked with him, uſing a Pigeon, 4. to fetch meat out of his ear.

His Followers refrain themſelves from Wine; are circumciſed; have many wives; build Chapels, 5. from the Steeples whereof they are called to holy Service, not by Bells, but by a Prieſt 6. they waſh themſelves often; 7. they deny the Holy Trinity; they honour Chriſt, not as the Son of God, but as a great Prophet, yet leſſe than Mahomet; they call their Law the Alcoran.

dum laboraret *Epilepſiâ*, ſecum colloqui (*lem*, *Archangelum Gabrie-* & *Spiritum Sanctum*, adſuefaciens *Columbam*, 4: ut ex aure ſuâ eſcam peteret.

Aſſeclæ ejus abſtinent ſe à *Vino*; circumciduntur; ſunt *Polygami*; exſtruunt *Sacella*, 5. de quorum *Turriculis*, non à *Campanis* ſed à *Sacerdote* 6. ad ſacra convocantur; ſæpius ſe *abluunt*; 7. negant *S S. Trinitatem*; *Chriſtum honorant*, non ut *Dei Filium*, ſed ut magnum *Prophetam*, minorem tamen *Mahomete*; *Legem* ſuam vocant *Alcoran*.

Gods

CXLIX.

Gods Providence: *Providentia Dei.*



Mens States,
are to be attributed
to Fortune,
or Chance,
or the influence of the
Stars (Comets 1.
indeed are wont to
portend no good)
but to the provident
Eye of God 2.
and to his
Governing Hand; 3.

Humana Sortes,
non tribuendæ sunt
Fortunæ,
aut *Casui,*
aut *Siderum Influxui,*
(*Cometæ* 1. quidem
solent nihil boni
portendere)
sed providò
Dei Oculo 2.
& ejusdem
Manui rectrici; 3.

even

even our ſights,
or overſights,
or even our Faults.
God
hath his Miniſters
and Angels, 4.
who accompany
a Man 5.
from his Birth,
as Guardians,
againſt wicked Spirits
or the Devil, 6.
who every minute
layeth wait for him,
to tempt
and vex him.
Woe be to the mad
wizzards and witches,
who give themſelves
to the Devil (being
encloſed in a Circle, 7.
calling upon him
with Charms)
they daily with him,
and fall from God!
for they ſhall receive
their reward with him.

etiam noſtræ *Prudentiæ*
vel *Imprudentiæ*,
vel etiam *Noxæ*.
Deus
habet *Miniſtros* ſuos
& *Angelos*, 4.
qui *Homini*, 5.
à nativitate ejus,
ſe aſſociant,
ut *Cuſtodes*, contra
Malignos Spiritus,
ſeu *Diabolum*, 6.
qui minutatim
ei inſidias ſtruit,
ad tentandum
vel vexandum.
Væ dementibus
Magis & *Lamiis*,
qui Cacodæmoni
ſe dedunt,
(incluſi *Circulo*, 7.
eum advocantes
incantamentis)
cum eo colludunt,
& à Deo deficiunt!
nam cum illo
mercedem accipient.

CL.

Judicium Extremum.



The laſt Judgement.

For the last Day
shall come,
which shall raise
up the Dead 2.
with the sound of
a Trumpet 1.
and summon the quick
with them to the
Judgement-seat
of Christ Jesus, 3.
(appearing
in the Clouds)
to give an account
of all things done.
When the Godly
and Elect 4.
shall enter into life
eternal into the place
of Bliss and the new
Hierusalem; 5.
But the wicked
and the damned 6.
shall be thrust
into Hell 8.
with the Devils 7.
to be there tormented
for ever.

Nam adveniet
Dies novissima,
quæ
Voce *Tubæ* 1.
Mortuos 2.
resuscitabit,
& cum illis
Vivos citabit
ad *Tribunal*
Iesu Christi, 3.
(apparentis
in Nubibus) (nem
ad reddendam ratio-
omnium actorum.
Ubi *pii* (*justi*)
& *Electi* 4.
in Vitam æternam,
in locum *Beatitudinis*
& *novam Hierosolymam*
introibunt: (5.
Impii verò
& *Damnati* 6.
cum *Cacodæmonibus* 7.
in *Gehennam* 8.
detrudentur,
ibi æternùm
cruciandi.

Clauſula.



The Cloſe.

Thus

Thus thou haſt ſeen in ſhort all things that can be ſhewed, and haſt learned the chief words of the Engliſh & Latine Tongue.

Go on now, and read other good Books diligently, and thou ſhalt become learned, wiſe, & Godly.

Remember theſe things; fear God, and call upon him, that he may beſtow upon thée the Spirit of Wiſdom.

Farewell.

Ita vidiſti ſummatim Res omnes, quæ oſtendi poterunt, & didiciſti *Voces primarias Anglicæ* & *Latinæ Linguæ.*

Perge nunc, & lege diligenter alios bonos *Libros*, ut fias *Doctus*, *Sapiens*, & *Pius.*

Memento horum; Deum time, & invoca eum, ut largitur tibi *Spiritum Sapientiæ.*

Vale!

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Trinuni Deo Gloria.